

WITH THE JURY.

THE PEERS RETIRE TO CONSULT OVER THE EVIDENCE.

Judge Wylie Delivers His Charge—What It Takes to Constitute Conspiracy—A Three Card Monte Illustration—A Recent Agreement by the Jury—Discussing the Bribery.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—In the criminal court this morning, another large audience assembled to hear the proceedings in the star case. A large attendance of prominent members of the bar attested the interest taken in this last stage of the trial. All of the defendants were present with the exception of Stephen W. Dorsey. Judge Wylie began his charge to the jury with an explanation of the difficulties attending the summing up of a case of such magnitude as this. He said he would not undertake to deliver a professional lecture on the law, but it would be his endeavor to travel over the case from one point to another, so far as it was necessary to do so, taking care not to trespass upon the province of the jury. The case was the jury's ultimate final power upon the law itself. At the same time the tradition of practice of the law authorized the court to talk to the jury with regard to the facts. The opinion of the court was not, however, to be taken as obligatory upon the jury as to question of fact, nor should he insist on their accepting his construction of the law. He wished them to be guided by their consciences. He wished it understood that he was wholly uncommitted as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants. Some of the reporters for the newspapers had evidently misunderstood his utterances during the trial, for the jury must be aware that he had not expressed any opinion upon that subject. When Walsh's testimony had been offered, the court had said that in his judgment there was enough evidence of conspiracy to be submitted to the jury, and it was upon that ground that his testimony had been admitted. That was as far as the court had gone. The judge gave a brief history of the event out of which grew this prosecution, and then addressed himself to the law. Referring to the players Judge Wylie said that the conspirators were jointly united for some purpose, and several for others. Each man stood on his own defense. The jury could not convict one man of conspiracy, but they could convict two of the defendants. If there had been only one overt act committed, and the jury acquitted the party committing it, then the defendant would be acquitted. For instance, if the jury acquitted Brady, who had been called the key—the master key—to the whole conspiracy, and no overt act was shown to have been committed by any other defendant, then the conspiracy would be acquitted. The position taken by the defense that all of the defendants must be shown to have been interested in all of the contracts was false. It had been shown that they were interested in only one that was sufficient, and the conspiracy was established. Surplusage in an indictment would not vitiate it. This indictment charged but one offense—one conspiracy. It was not a conspiracy to conspire. Part of the defendants might be wholly acquitted and part convicted, but if the jury found two conspiracies three of the parties guilty of one, and the remaining four guilty of another, then the indictment failed. So much for the frame of the indictment. Now as to the proof of a conspiracy. It is seldom reduced to writing. It is generally entered into in a very informal way. The parties might reside in different parts of the country, but if by any means, even a dumb show, they entered into an agreement to defraud the government, followed by an overt act, that was a conspiracy. The jury were to consider the evidence, and if it was not sufficient to establish the conspiracy, they were to acquit. The defendant was to escape from that for one innocent man to suffer. It would be a very happy condition of affairs if one innocent man could be protected and ninety-nine guilty men punished. It is an old Latin proverb that it was the fault of the judge if the wicked escape, and that was true. He would now take up one of the theories and see if it could be connected with any rational theory of innocence. If it could not, the defendants were entitled to the benefit of that theory. He would select a small route—the route from Vermilion to Sioux Falls, Dakota. The date of the contract was March 18, 1878, to four years. The route was Dorsey, contractor. Trips were made once a week distance 50 miles, to which 2 mile had been added. The time was 14 hours. There was nine post-offices but no towns on the route. Soon after service was put on, it was discovered that the actual distance was about seventy miles and that the information had been distinctly and repeatedly furnished to the second assistant postmaster general. On December 23, 1878, the number of trips was doubled. On May 3, 1879 the route was practically assigned by sub-contract to Valle. On July 10th, 1879, the number of trips was increased to six, and time reduced to ten hours, increased to 14 hours. The route was \$1,133.50 to \$2,133.50. Deducting one hour for delays at post-offices and the carrier was required to travel 70 miles in nine hours. Petitions and letters had been sent in, and it did not absolutely follow that the expedition was fraudulent. If the jury could reconcile it with any theory of innocence they must do it. A congressman of influence, Mr. Bennett, had asked for it, and that must be considered. The second assistant postmaster on the route united in a protest to the department, saying the time was impracticable, asking to have the old 14 hour schedule restored and Mr. Bennett indorsed this protest and sent it to the department. Just at this point the member of congress seems to have lost his influence, for he was informed that it could not be done. After reading the law relative to post-offices, Judge Wylie inquired what provisions had been in this instance. Reading from the record, he said that for one year it had been \$26,161. He had called attention to the route because it had been asserted that members of congress were responsible for the condition, yet in this case, when it had been expedited at the request of a member of congress, its reduction had been refused to that same member.

Mr. Hinkle interrupted at this point to remind the court after service was put on, it was discovered that the actual distance was about seventy miles and that the information had been distinctly and repeatedly furnished to the second assistant postmaster general. On December 23, 1878, the number of trips was doubled. On May 3, 1879 the route was practically assigned by sub-contract to Valle. On July 10th, 1879, the number of trips was increased to six, and time reduced to ten hours, increased to 14 hours. The route was \$1,133.50 to \$2,133.50. Deducting one hour for delays at post-offices and the carrier was required to travel 70 miles in nine hours. Petitions and letters had been sent in, and it did not absolutely follow that the expedition was fraudulent. If the jury could reconcile it with any theory of innocence they must do it. A congressman of influence, Mr. Bennett, had asked for it, and that must be considered. The second assistant postmaster on the route united in a protest to the department, saying the time was impracticable, asking to have the old 14 hour schedule restored and Mr. Bennett indorsed this protest and sent it to the department. Just at this point the member of congress seems to have lost his influence, for he was informed that it could not be done. After reading the law relative to post-offices, Judge Wylie inquired what provisions had been in this instance. Reading from the record, he said that for one year it had been \$26,161. He had called attention to the route because it had been asserted that members of congress were responsible for the condition, yet in this case, when it had been expedited at the request of a member of congress, its reduction had been refused to that same member.

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THIRTEEN NEW CASES OF YELLOW FEVER REPORTED.

The Tremor Created by the Announcement of Its Presence—A Want of Money and Nurses—An Italian Vessel Without Orders—The Suspected Yellow Fever in California.

PENSACOLA, September 8.—The board of health bulletin announces nine new cases of yellow fever to-day, the eleventh day of the scourge. If the disease becomes epidemic, which the gloomy aspect threatens, there will be great need of pecuniary relief, a large proportion of our residents being strangers to this people and climate. If this relief comes to-day, it might as well not come, as witness Memphis and Grenada in 1878. Therefore an appeal is made to the benevolently disposed to contribute to threatened necessity through the New York Herald. The New Orleans Picayune special from here says: The board of health bulletined thirteen new cases of fever and two deaths within the past 24 hours. One of the deaths was also one of the thirteen reported to-day for the first time. This leads the public to the opinion that the number of cases of a suspicious nature were held under observation in the hope that they might not prove to be yellow fever. This may probably account for the apparently rapid increase of cases yesterday and to-day. The people, in face of an almost entire suspension of business and the severe pecuniary losses thereby entailed, are hereafter up with a courage that is quite remarkable, when it is considered that hundreds of them are new comers, and consequently unacquainted. There was, until noon yesterday, a buoyant feeling of hope that the epidemic would be kept under control, and that the city would be able to stand the strain, but when case after case was bulletined at the office of the board of health, there was a great revulsion, but no panic. The pressing need now is for nurses of trained experience, the secretary of the relief association reports that there had been a greater demand for nurses than they have been able to supply by volunteers, and that they have no funds to pay nurses, nor to purchase separately the essential supplies. The committee hopes, however, for a generous response to the appeal telegraphed through the associate press last night. If the fever continues to extend we will have to send to New Orleans for nurses. The people here to-day is much cooler than usual, and some alarm is felt as to the effect of the change upon those who are sick. The people are now even hopeful that the fever of the epidemic may be stayed. The Italian bark, Du Amal Ligui, was boarded yesterday about thirty-five miles outside of Pensacola bar by the fishing smack, Kate Smith. There was no captain or crew on board. The vessel was reported to the officers died several days ago. The bark cleared from Pensacola August 15th, with timber for Newport, Wales, and there was no sickness then on board, but the captain and mate are supposed to have died of yellow fever. The vessel was brought to the quarantine station, and the Italian consul will investigate the cause.

A NEW CHARGE AGAINST SCHURZ.

Alleged Wrong Action When President Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—A most remarkable case of the influence of a certain railroad corporation upon Carl Schurz has just been uncovered. In October, 1880, a commission at the head of which was Major Clarke, deputy commissioner of pensions, was appointed to examine fifty miles of the Northern Pacific railroad just finished, and report whether it was constructed in accordance with law. By one of those misadventures which sometimes happen in the best regulated families, this commission was composed of men who had no knowledge of the law, and who had no course of study contemplated such action. The commission examined the road, and in December, 1880, made a report recommending the rejection of the fifty miles, because it did not conform to its construction to the requirements of the law, some of the rails being old ones taken up from other roads, the bed not being properly constructed, etc. Almost simultaneously with the filing of this report came a letter from Mr. Billings, president of the Northern Pacific, in which he enclosed a private contract agreeing that if the secretary would accept the road and issue the certificates, he would pay to the government \$200,000. Mr. Billings stated that this certificate was necessary to enable him to complete the road. Secretary Schurz issued the certificate in the face of the fact that a report was on file in his department declaring that the company was not entitled to the land because of its non-compliance with the law, and that the road was not completed and there was no title to the land. Mr. Billings stated in the history of this country to another transaction of a similar character. Was it not just what was to be expected from an administration conceived in fraud and living in hypocrisy?

THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

An Opposition Majority Claimed—Jay Hubbell's Success—Poland's Election.

CHICAGO, September 8.—A special dispatch to the Inter-Ocean from Little Rock, Ark., says: "Returns come in slowly—not over fifty from the state at large, and the result will show that the republicans have increased their vote 40 per cent over any previous vote. They have doubled their numbers in the legislature, and by supporting independent candidates they have secured a not quite secured an opposition majority. They have also carried one and perhaps two congressional districts. Reports of bulldozing and fraud continue to come in. WHITE LIXIN JEWELL, V. S. Senator.—Claremont, Ark., September 7.—Returns sent hence as regards Poland for congress from the second district have been corrected. His majority is now shown to be 1,363. Stewart's majority for congress in the first district is over 900. POINT STREET IGNORED, Mich., September 8.—The republican congressional convention of the eleventh district yesterday nominated, by acclamation, Edward Brainerd, of Negaunee, to succeed Jay A. Hubbell in congress. Brainerd has been a resident of the upper peninsula for nearly thirty years. AUGUSTA, Ga., September 8.—George D. Tillman was unanimously re-nominated for congress to-day by the democrats of the second South Carolina district.

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PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

Senator Vest Tells What He Thinks About the Campaign.

St. Louis, September 8.—George G. Vest, United States senator from Missouri, is at home. He was asked who would be the republican presidential candidates in 1884. He said: "There will be but two, Chester A. Arthur and Blaine. Grant is dead, but Blaine will be a candidate as long as he lives. Arthur represents the element designated as the stalwarts, and he is already trailing as their candidate. Blaine is particularly strong among the masses of republicans west and south; and is the recognized leader of the half-breeds."

"Which one would be the weaker nomination?" "Judging the future by the past, either one will make it worse for the democracy. The means used by the republican party to maintain itself in power are almost sufficient to elect anybody, and as I have said before, when you come to consider every monopoly in this country, all the government officeholders and nine-tenths of the newspapers are against us, it is simply a miracle that the democratic party has any existence at all. We are not, however, to be discouraged by these facts, for the republican nominee is a matter of secondary consideration so long as the manipulators and the administration and the moneyed interests of the country are behind us. But I cannot believe that Blaine should be nominated; he would not receive the support of either Conkling or Don Cameron, the men who represent the radical wing of the republicans, and who are not the result of a presidential election. In that event there would be plain sailing for the democrats."

DEFYING PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Hour, of Massachusetts, Begins to See the Error of His Ways.

Boston, September 8.—The friends of Mr. Hoar are plainly distressed, and are running about the state making frantic appeals not to reject him because he committed one error of judgment. But the fact is he has committed three very serious ones. Bad as the vote for the river and harbor bill, was, his defense of it has damaged him. A great deal more, for his declaration that he would vote again if the opportunity were given him, had produced an effect that he and congressmen in the same boat with him are making. That was a mistake, and a bad one. Number three was insisting that he would sink or swim with Mr. Crapo in the latter's endeavor to secure the gubernatorial nomination. His unwelcome friends insisted on making this issue, claiming that Crapo voted for the river and harbor bill, as well as Hoar, it was proper that they should in forces and fight it out on the same line. Previous to the overruling of the president's veto, Mr. Crapo was a leading competitor for the nomination, and had it not been for that measure would have obtained it. Since then, however, there has been a great revulsion in public opinion, and Crapo has been regarded as a hind. Hoar's defense of the people in his celebrated defense of stealing from the treasury promises to be too heavy a load for Crapo to carry, and as a result he is likely to be defeated in the next convention, which meets the same day as the Saratoga gathering—that is September 20. If Crapo goes down Hoar is almost certain to sink out of sight. His friends insisted upon making Crapo's nomination the index of public sentiment on his case, so if Crapo is rejected he must regard it as indicative of the people's judgment against him. That they anticipate something like this, is seen in the frenzied appeals they are making to the people not to reject him.

COTTON PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Coming Meeting of the National Association—President Expected.

MEMPHIS, Miss., September 8.—Advises received by the National Cotton Planters' association from the officers of the Arkansas state fair, report everybody hard at work and in high spirits concerning the approaching annual convention of the National Cotton Planters' association, which comes off October 16 to 21. Applications are being received from manufacturing companies all over the United States for space. A large number of applications are being received from iron and steel works in Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri. Mississippi expects to take the first prize for Jersey cattle in a herd to be shown by Dr. W. E. Oats, of Warren. A special committee of distinguished persons will leave Arkansas in a few days to wait upon President Arthur with a joint invitation of the National cotton planters' association, of the Arkansas state fair, and from the government of Arkansas, requesting his attendance. It is confidently believed that the president will avail himself of this occasion to make a long contemplated visit to the south. It is proposed that he should direct by way of St. Louis and return to Washington via Memphis, Atlanta and Richmond. Such a visit from the chief magistrate of the nation to the south at this time would give great additional impulse to an already vigorous and progressive movement. It would draw the attention of the world to this favored section of America, and it is therefore earnestly hoped that he will accept the flattering invitation.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

The Wood Pulp Men Pleading for Their Interests—The Duties on Paper and Pulp.

CHICAGO, September 8.—The tariff commission devoted the greater portion of the day to hearing the representatives of the paper making and wood pulp industries. They stated the duty on the existing tariff on wood pulp could not be manufactured in the United States, and without the duty upon paper the paper making industry would die. The margin of profit on paper making is now smaller than ever before, yet notwithstanding that fact, the paper mills are constantly going up. It was claimed that but for wood pulp printing paper would now cost 23 cents a pound. H. Keekenbach, of Chicago, made an argument in favor of the abolition of the duty on raw flax and tow, and its retention on linen goods, which, however, the duty might be reduced and simplified. He said the paper labor of Europe was not to be favored by the lax pro-miser in the west, because it could be produced here more cheaply than in any European country on account of the item of rent paid for land in Europe. The average cost of an acre of flax in Ireland was 28 and in Illinois \$15. He laid down the proposition that flax should be produced in the western states cheaper than any European country and consequently it needed no protection. An Arkansas Veteran.—Information reached this city to-day of a tragic encounter between members of two families named Nicholas and Smith in Newton county, a few days ago. They met by accident in the street, and a quarrel between the ringleaders ended in the killing of one man and the wounding of three others. All the parties are farmers.

DUCLERC'S DESIGNS.

HE DECLARES THAT THE REPUBLIC IS PEACE.

The French Cabinet Pursuing Business on a Permanent Basis—Gambetta's Warlike Indication—The Conservative Influence of Germany—Scene in a Theatre.

LONDON, September 8.—The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs a long conversation he had with M. Duclerc, president of the French council and minister of foreign affairs. The latter declared, "We are not, or at least we do not think we are, a vacation cabinet, and the proof of this is that we are preparing bills which we propose to submit to the chambers. Our foreign relations are excellent. I seek no alliance, because I am pursuing a policy in which alliances are not necessary. France wishes for peace and so do I." The Times in a leading article says: "Duclerc aims at peace, while Gambetta or his friends adopt a warlike tone. That is enough to make Europe desire that Duclerc remain office, and what Europe desires Germany will endeavor to secure."

A SCENE IN A THEATRE.

A scandalous disturbance occurred last night at the Odeon theatre during the performance of the new play, "Monsieur Puy."

In the interval between the third and fourth acts M. Paul Deroulede, the well known poet and Frussian lar, ran up against M. Mayer, director of the Lanterne, in the lobby, and, according to the scene which was played in the lobby, he was finally settled with out a duel, though M. Mayer talks of prosecuting his assailant. M. Deroulede is the author of the "Chants du Soldat," and has been conspicuous in several recent anti-German demonstrations, which have given rise to an interchange of diplomatic views between Prince Hohenlohe and M. Duclerc. A DUEL BY TEST. Special Dispatch to the Constitution. Ten contributors of the Citizen newspaper have challenged ten members of the staff of Le Radical. A difficulty has arisen regarding the seconds, but it is not improbable that the contemplated duel will be fought. THE GERMAN DELEGATE. Advice from Berlin state that the Emperor William was not present at the court dinner to-day, nor did he attend the military maneuvers, but it is officially announced that his absence was in accordance with medical advice on account of his previous exertions at Brest. The emperor, to-day, received a number of official reports and held a long conference with Count Von Bulow. The Tagblatt reports that while the grand cavalry maneuvers were being conducted by the crown prince, Frederick William, two French officers of high rank in civilian dresses were arrested. They had been making sketches of the ground. THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CROP. VIENNA, September 8.—The report of the Vienna stock market estimates the amount of wheat in Austria and Hungary available for exportation at from 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 centals; the amount of rye at 2,000,000 centals, and the amount of oats at 2,500,000 centals. THE CHOLERA AT MANILA. MADRID, September 6.—An official dispatch from Manila states that 23 natives and four foreigners, including the American consul, died here yesterday of cholera. In eighteen villages in the province of Manila there were 368 deaths. AN ARAB SAINT. A Murderer Taken and Embalmed for Sanctification—Indemnifying London. ALEXANDRIA, September 8.—The body of the murderer of the Englishmen Richardson and Dobson, who was executed yesterday, was left hanging in charge of twenty native police as relics, and the body is to be embalmed as that of a saint. There were no British soldiers on guard. A dispatch to Reuters' telegram company from Ismailia says it is reported that the rebel water carrier, cut above Tel el Kebir, thus flooding the low land to the south of that place. Forty guns from Cairo arrived at Tel el Kebir yesterday. An understanding has been reached between the military authorities and the water company by which Port Said will receive 500 tons of water daily, and Ismailia a sufficient quantity to supply its inhabitants. Major-General Wilkinson and Colonel Buller, with a body of Indian cavalry and mounted infantry, advanced to within a mile of Tel el Kebir, at 3 o'clock this morning, and took sketches and made particular observations of the enemy's position. The rebel troops were apparently asleep, and none were seen by the British until the latter were retiring. A dispatch from Alexandria says the ministry to-day submitted to the foreign consuls general a proposition relative to indemnifying the inhabitants of this district for losses sustained by incendiarism or pillage. The ministry suggest that an international commission, whose decisions shall be final, be appointed to settle all claims, the commission to consist of four members, two from the public debt department, the Egyptian delegates and one delegate from each of the six great powers, one of the Egyptian delegates to be president of the commission and the president to be elected by the commission by simple majority.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

The Police Reinstated—Peaceable Signs Multiplying—Murderers Arrested.

DUBLIN, September 8.—Earl Spencer announces that seventeen of the dismissed police, being of bad character, would not be re-instated. Clifford Lloyd, resident magistrate, addressing the people at Loughrea, county Galway, and petty sessions, expressed his satisfaction at the improvement which had taken place in the county, and remarked that Earl Spencer, lord lieutenant, would remit the penalty conferred by the arms act, if the district continued peaceable. The Dublin Police appear to be grateful for the consideration expressed by the lord lieutenant towards them. They are full of zeal and resolution to do their duty. Ten persons arrested for complicity in the murder of the Joyce family, near Long recently, have been committed for a special commission hearing. The names of the prisoners are Miles Joyce, Patrick Joyce, John T. Joyce, Patrick M. Joyce, all of Cappanacreeha; Patrick Joyce, of Shanvalley; Patrick Casey, Michael Casey, John Casey, Anthony Phelan and Thomas Casey. A Detective Assassinated. LOS VEGAS, N. M., September 8.—Charles Harris, one of Pinkerton's railroad detectives, was assassinated on Wednesday night at Santa Ana, a small station a few miles south of Socorro. Two men alighted from an emigrant train and approached Harris, who was standing on the platform. They shot him dead. The murderers escaped.

LINCOLN AND LOGAN.

The Two Illinois Politicians in the Roles of Damon and Phileas.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—Secretary Lincoln starts west towards the close of the week to begin a personal canvass for the senate. He is an active and hopeful candidate for the seat now filled by David Davis, and in his aspirations finds a strong supporter in Senator Logan, who thus again appears as his powerful friend. The relations between Lincoln and Logan are close, and Lincoln is under great obligations to the swarthy senator from Illinois. That all the service does not come from one side is shown, however, by the recent change of front by Lincoln in the Sturgis matter. Logan was much pleased by Sturgis' testimony before the senate committee last winter, and when the superintendent was removed by the commissioners he at once protested. Senator Conger, who happened to be in Washington, also took an active part in the remonstrance, but the silent Logan did not utter a word. The vehement appeals of Conger to persuade the secretary to retract, and, as might be readily supposed, Lincoln is particularly anxious to please Logan just now, so that the practical restoration of Sturgis is easily accomplished. To save the secretary's dignity, the round about method of a convenient opinion by the attorney general was resorted to, but this was simply a form.

It is an interesting story in the war department. An Illinois politician, commenting to-night on these rumors, said that he knew Senator Logan at one time had resolved on a strict neutrality between candidates and had, in fact, published a circular to that effect. He was now in the wilds of Arizona, seeking health, and to keep clear of political complications. "That Lincoln has senatorial aspirations is no doubt true," said this gentleman, "and he will probably survey the field while in the state, in my opinion, although he has but two candidates among the republicans who have real strength—Governor Cullom and Commissioner Ransom. Secretary Lincoln's only chance would be to step in and nominate a candidate in case of a deadlock, and even that would be only a remote contingency."

THE RED SKINS.

The Chickasaw Legislature and the Railroad—Abandoning the Agencies.

DENISON, Tex., September 8.—Yesterday, at Tishomingo, the legislature of the Chickasaw nation convened. Governor Overton was duly inaugurated, the oath of office being administered by Judge Carter. Governor Overton's inaugural was well received. He recommended the building, either by the Chickasaw or by the Five nations, at some central point of a penitentiary; also the enactment of laws which would put a stop to the greater price on human life, and to secure adequate punishment for crime. He spoke the laws pointing to public schools may be improved to the utmost possible benefit will be to the people of this nation, and in this connection recommended the establishing of an agricultural and manufacturing labor school, where the youth of the nation may be instructed in the practical duties of life. He urged the taking of the driving cattle through the territory, from the Red river to the north line of the nation, would be limited to a certain specified number of days, whereas now there is no limit. Cattle driven through the territory will be taxed a specified amount per month. HELENA, Montana, September 8.—Indians fired the Conlee regions of the prairies. The whole country is ablaze. Settlers are removing to the flying saucers. Fifteen hundred Piegans abandoned their agency. They demand increased rations. Depredations are threatened.

INTERNAL COMMOION.

A Disastrous Earthquake Reported From Panama—Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, September 8.—The Central and South American Telegraph company, although they have not yet thrown open their lines, which have been completed to the public, furnish to the press the following additional particulars of the earthquake which occurred yesterday in the isthmus of Panama, and which was more disastrous than yesterday's brief dispatch reported. A cable dispatch from the superintendent of the company at Panama dated September 7, says the damage done by the earthquake turns out to be greater than was at first thought. The cathedral and many of the larger buildings in Panama are injured. The loss in this city is estimated at \$7,000,000. Several persons were lost in Aspinwall. There is no communication with Aspinwall either by rail or telegraph, and many buildings on the line of the road are broken. Phi Beta Kappa. SARATOGA, N. Y., September 8.—The Phi Beta Kappa convention had two long sessions discussing the constitution prepared by the committee appointed last year. They adopted, part with amendments providing for a senate of twenty members, and a council of delegates from the chapters, which shall meet once in three years. They will probably conclude the work on the constitution and elect senators with an organization of the council to-morrow.

The Weekly Failures.

NEW YORK, September 8.—E. M. Knapp, provision dealer of 90 Broad street, to-day notified the produce exchange that he was unable to meet his mercantile obligations. The business failures for the past seven days reported to New York were \$1,341,000. The 114 occurred in the country and five in the city.

The Recent Storm in Cuba.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CONSTITUTION. HAVANA, September 8.—The recent storm here extended over the greater part of the island, doing most damage at Villa Clara and Cienfuegos. The American bark Idaho and the British steamer Sorata were driven ashore at Cienfuegos.

The Title to Canonchet.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 8.—Francis D. Monilton has filed a bill in equity in the United States circuit court against S. C. Chaffee, trustee, and William Sprague for possession and title of Canonchet. The writ is returnable on October 20.

Waylaid and Murdered.

JACKSON, Miss., September 8.—Jesse Pace, a highly respectable farmer, was waylaid and murdered yesterday near Winona by two men named Curtis. Both men are at large. They acknowledged having committed the deed in a letter to the sheriff.

Grasshoppers in Mexico.

MATAMOROS, September 8.—The grasshoppers and hot dry weather have about destroyed the corn crops in the state of Tabasco. As this staple forms the principal article, it is feared that there will be much suffering among them.

Virginia's First Bale.

PETERSBURG, Va., September 8.—The first bale of new cotton was received here this morning. It was raised on the farm of J. F. Rainey, Northampton county, N. C., and sold for 15 cents and was classed middling.

Deserting Soldiers.

NEW YORK, September 8.—A Leavenworth, Kansas, special states that thirty soldiers have deserted from Fort Leavenworth, escaping in all directions, dressed in citizens' clothing.

Panama Canal Shares.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CONSTITUTION. PARIS, September 8.—It is officially stated that applications for shares in the Panama canal company foot up over 600,000 shares.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

WHAT THE PEOPLE IN GEORGIA ARE DOING.

Colonel Womack's Speech at Forsyth-DeKalb County School Commission's Report-Lawrenceville Superior Court Session-Political Speeches-General State News.

Special Correspondence of the Constitution.

FORSYTH, Ga., September 8.—THE CONSTITUTION failed to publish a notice of some of our political speeches here last week. Enclosed I send you an extract from Colonel Womack's speech. It was a good one and was kindly received by our people. He made the following pointed allusion to General Garfield:

"General Garfield is the most unanimously and universally nominated independent candidate I ever knew. He was endorsed, in effect nominated, by each wing of the republican party, by the greenback party, and by the independent liberal party of Georgia. These parties did not unite on a platform but did on a candidate for governor. The two wings of the republican party declare their devotion to the republican party express gratification at the wonderful financial management of republican administration's resuming specie payments, while the greenback party denounces such financial management. The two wings of the republican party endorsed Arthur's administration, while both the greenback and liberal independent parties declare for pure democracy."

Now, an ordinary man thus situated would be greatly embarrassed, but General Garfield, the great North American straddler of all political questions, is perfectly at home. The truth is, Garfield has straddled political questions so long that he has become a specialist where his suspensory cross. He is now standing astraddle the political questions of the day by placing one foot on the white man's shoulder and the other on the negro's head, with the determination to wipe out the negro's head any unpleasant thing that may adhere to his foot."

DECATUR.

DeKalb County School Commission's Report for the Year.

DECATUR, September 7.—Judge James W. Kirkpatrick, county school commissioner for DeKalb county, completed his statistical school report on first of this month, and from him we learn there is in the county, over six and under eighteen years of age, one thousand six hundred and ninety-four white males and one thousand five hundred and thirty-nine white females; seven hundred and twenty-four colored males, and six hundred and eighty-nine colored females, making two thousand three hundred and thirty-three white, and one thousand four hundred and thirteen colored males and females, and four thousand seven hundred and forty-six, white and colored males and females in the county entitled to admission in the free schools of the county. Miss Susie Benedict, who was adjudged insane several weeks ago, was carried to Milledgeville last Tuesday morning by Judge James A. Mason. Mrs. John A. Marvin, of Jacksonville, Florida, is boarding in Decatur. Miss Mamie Lou Cook, of Atlanta, is visiting Miss Pauline Pearce. Mr. Samuel Hiley, and family will make Rutledge their future home. Baptist Twelfth Street church, of Marietta, died Tuesday evening. Louis Stowers, of Lithonia, died last Monday. He was 89 years old.

LAWRENCEVILLE.

Superior Court in Session—Political Speeches—Admission to the Bar.

LAWRENCEVILLE, September 7.—Superior court is in session. Several important cases have been disposed of. Judge Edwin presided with his usual grace and dignity and gives universal satisfaction to the bar and people. Solicitor General Mitchell is also on hand attending to his professional duties. Politics is at white heat. Hon. Edmund Spencer spoke here yesterday and Hon. Allen Chandler spoke today. Colonel Spencer, of your city, also addressed our people on the gubernatorial contest, denouncing General Garfield as a radical, and insisting that the people should not support him. After a very creditable examination in open court, Mr. C. H. Brand was admitted to the bar yesterday. A number of visiting attorneys are in attendance upon our court. The case of Andrew J. Noyes, charged with the offense of murder, is now being tried, and considerable interest is manifested in the result.

LEESBURG.

The Tenth Senatorial Convention and its Results—What Will Be Done.

LEESBURG, September 7.—The convention to nominate a senator for the tenth senatorial district met yesterday in Leesburg, and after several times the third round was adopted, and after twelve ineffective ballots—Dougherty steadily supporting her county man, and Lee and Worth supporting alternately their county names—the convention adjourned without a nomination, and Lee and Worth presented the name of James M. Rouse, and recommended him to the people as their candidate for senator. It remains to be seen what Dougherty will do. John W. Forrester, of Lee, was balloted for several times, but Lee and Worth counties. He withdrew his name, and wouldn't permit it to be used further in connection with the office.

TWO DEAD JUDGES.

Special Dispatch to the Constitution.

GRIFITH, September 8.—Judge Benson Roberts, a prominent citizen of Griffith, dropped dead at his plantation in Pike county this morning. He will be buried here to-morrow.

Rome, September 8.—Judge Allgood died this evening. He will be buried Sunday at Lafayette.

A SEA ISLAND ROMANCE.

The Story of the Planter Who Built a New Lonely Home in Connecticut.

From the New York Sun.
GROTON, August 30.—Before the war Robert Stafford, a millionaire planter, owned two islands off the coast of Georgia which were noted for the superb cotton they produced—the famous Sea Island variety. On the larger of the two islands Mr. Stafford lived. He fell in love with a creole girl who was one of his slaves and married her. She was educated and refined in manners. Six children were the fruit of the marriage. Two boys died in their youth. Just before the breaking out of the civil war, Stafford, who noted the gathering clouds, came north and sought a magnificent dwelling among the pastures a few miles north of this village, on the swelling bank of the Thames river. There he returned to the south, and thence sent his wife and daughters to the northern home. Here they were reared in the most pretentious society, and suitors were not a few. One sister married Fred Palmer, of New London. The union was not a happy one, and a separation soon followed. Another sister was wedded to Commodore Brady, of New York. The honeymoon was passed in Paris, where the bride shone as a society star for a few months. Soon afterward the couple were divorced. The youngest sister was married to a New York gentleman, and is living

happily with her husband, Adelaide, another sister, has lived during the past eight years in Paris. A few months ago she met Count Cybulski, who is connected with the diplomatic service of Russia, and about a month ago she became his wife, the nuptials being celebrated in the church of St. Peter. She sent wedding cards to her friends in Groton and New London, dainty pieces of pasteboard, adorned with the coronet, and bearing the words in Italian: "Countess Cybulski, Paris." The young wife is described as tall, lithe, graceful, with olive-tinted skin and lustrous eyes. The count is little, old, withered and bent, with a whisk of yellow beard. He has taken his wife to live in the most elegant quarter of Paris. Robert Stafford was loyal to the union. At one time the troops of General Joe Hawley, the seventh Connecticut regiment, were quartered on his plantation. He passed his summers in the north from 1857 to the cent of his death. He bought property in New London and Norwich, which the heirs still hold. He left a will by which \$400,000 was divided equally among the daughters, while the bulk of the property, several millions of dollars, was divided among distant relatives. The great mansion that he built in Groton remains in the hands of his heirs, and is a model of the best of its kind. The estate is a beautiful pasture land, and every tourist that passes up the Thames river valley knows it is the owner of that splendid place. It is many years since a daughter of the creole slave of the Georgian Islands has revisited the mansion.

An Architectural Insect.
One mile west of town, upon the dam of Judge Wimberly's mill-pond, there is a row of cedar trees extending the whole length of the dam and a short distance along one side of the pond, and these trees, which have been trimmed annually for several years into a hedge, become quite an ornament to the mill and its surroundings, as well as greatly supporting and strengthening the dam by the spreading of their roots interlacing it through its entire length.

This beautiful hedge has become infested by an insect known as the basket worm, thyridopterix cephneriformis, which has entirely defoliated half a dozen of the trees at one end of the hedge, and if some means are not taken to remove the insects, the destruction will not cease until the whole hedge has become a prey to its ravages. The insects were first noticed about a year ago in considerable numbers at one end of the hedge, but the trees then were uninjured, but now they are being killed and dead for forty or fifty feet of the little cone-shaped hedges hanging upon them as thick as mulberries upon a thorny tree. Like the snail this insect lives in a strong house of its own construction, and enjoys complete immunity from the ordinary depredations and mishaps which most insects are exposed to, and at the least alarm it retreats into its silken case, pulling the end of it in after it like the "know-nothings" used to do. Being so securely protected they multiply very rapidly. This is the larva or caterpillar state of the insect. In its mature or perfect state it is a small moth, expanding about an inch across the wings. They should be looked after or this fine hedge will be destroyed.

The Pick-a-ninny's Ride.

From the Dalton, Ga., Argus.

When the morning East Tennessee Virginia and Georgia freight train rolled into Dalton Wednesday about 7 o'clock, after an all night run from Knoxville, a distance of 110 miles, a beautiful pick-a-ninny was discovered in the form of a ten year old pick-a-ninny clinging with a death grip to the truck frame of a coal car, with a brake beam as a foothold. Yard Master Springfield stopped the train and invited the boy or girl, turning him over to Deputy Marshal King. He says his father is a puffer in one of the Knoxville foundries, named Mat Dudley. He says he was playing amongst the cars when the train started and could not get off when the train stopped at the various stations. He had pulled his body up on a truck frame, with his head run into an opening just barely large enough to admit it. He says he did not sleep a wink, and that the rough running of the coal cars, the long distance, the weary night ride, the boy's age, and the natural tendency of sleep which generally seizes all children, especially the colored, the wild gallop of the train, and his unbridled and maddened fury would be easy in comparison to the truly a most remarkable and hazardous ride.

Miab's Meal.

From the Brunswick, Ga., Advertiser.

We have no General Fluker on the island, and we are glad we have none. Our old friend who presides over this paper is welcome to him, for he will breed a family wherever he goes. Nor have we ever seen him (that is, Fluker's) like, but we have seen a man to hunt up such items, and we have named him Miab. He makes his debut in this line with the case of a well known farmer of Tyler county, who seems to have a capacious may. The other day, after having eaten at home a hearty dinner, he called at a friend's house, and lunched on two quarts of baked beans, four pounds of roast pig, six fish-shaped pies, and a gallon of buttermilk, and then called for the plum orchard to finish up. Miab also tells of a snake that he helped catch alive in Florida in 1880. It then had twenty-one rattles, was fourteen feet long, four inches between the eyes, and twenty inches in circumference. Miab claims that this snake is still alive, in the possession of a saloon keeper in Jacksonville, and that by this time ought to have twenty-two rattles and be much larger and longer. We call upon some Jacksonville villian to corroborate Miab's snake yarn.

An Andersonville Rooster.

From the American, Ga., Recorder.

"I've got one for you," said Jim Brady, a few days ago, and the smile on his face began circulating.

"Well," I was on the train a few days ago, and met Dr. Westbrook, of Andersonville. The doctor is a good talker, and does but little plowing. At length the conversation drifted toward poultry.

"I've got the queerest rooster at my house you ever heard of," said the doctor, and I never heard of his equal. Some time ago there was a hen setting, and she left her nest. The rooster noticed it, got on the nest, hatched the chickens and raised them. I thought it might have been a free of Georgia variety, but he told me he had the same thing, and have every reason to believe that he will keep it up."

He Preferred Perfect Freedom.

From the Brunswick, Ga., Advertiser.

One of the negroes who took French leave of the chain gang last week, put in his appearance this week with the necessary cash to pay up his fine, and thus be entirely free. He wanted to enjoy perfect freedom and not feel that he was liable at any time to be put back on the gang.

SORE EYED GEORGIANS.

From the LaGrange Reporter.

Sore eyes are beginning to let up a little. From the Dublin Post.
Sore eyes are beginning to let up a little. From the Covington Star.
Sore eyes prevail extensively about Covington. From the Marietta Vineyard.
We can also chronicle a large crop of sore eyes. From the Oglethorpe Echo.
We hear of one lady near Sandy Cross who went blind from the effects of sore eyes. From the Cuthbert Appeal.
From guinea, sore eyes and cross babies, good Lord deliver us, and a crusty old dad yesterday. From the Hamilton Journal.
Don't say anything more about the sore eyes and guinea and cross babies, tell them all to go. From the Henry County Weekly.
An epidemic of sore eyes is raging in this community. Some good gifted citizen explain the cause leading to an epidemic of this character. From the Perry Home Journal.
Sore eyes are distressingly prevalent in our town. We have been told that a Irish potato was applied to the eye, in the form of a poultice, is a splendid remedy, taking away the fever and relieving the swelling in one night.

COZY NOOK FARM.

A VIEW OF FARM LIFE NEAR ATLANTA.

A Beautiful Home—How it Looks—Comfort and Abundance—The Glories of the Peach—Vines and Plum Trees—Mild Eased Jersey—A Country Bill of Fare, Etc., Etc.

From the Jacksonville, Fla., Times.

Cozy Nook Farm, Near Atlanta, Ga.—The first five months of this year I spent in Florida. Well, that is simply splendid, and of course exceedingly delightful. The first five months of the year are conceded to be the most delightful, and are so recommended. At the end of May the tourist can return home with perfect safety. Those afflicted with pulmonary troubles need fear nothing from cold after June 1st. The first week in July I arrived in Atlanta. I found this busy "cracker" city very much improved and increased in size. The course, was nothing to me, I was so I was informed by an Atlanta. "Atlanta," said he, "is always improving. She commenced to grow when the war closed, and has never stopped a moment. I found Atlanta the finest of another convention, this time it being a convention to nominate a candidate for governor. Little "Alec" was promptly nominated, as you know, and the convention adjourned. Mr. Stephens will doubt be Georgia's next governor. By the way, Atlanta is the greatest place in the world for conventions. We average fifteen or twenty a year, and they are usually of much interest and are of state and national importance. But here I am talking about Atlanta. That is failing up within them in their jaded hearts! Men who have lived in crowded, pent up streets, through lives of toil, and who have never wished for change, men, to whom custom has indeed been second nature, and who have come almost to love each brick and stone that formed the narrow boundaries of their daily walks; even they, with the hand of death upon them, have been known to yearn at last for one short glimpse of nature's face, and carried so far from the scenes of their old pains and pleasures have seemed to pass at once into the new state of being. Crawling forth from day to day to some green sunny spot, they have had such moments of refreshment within them by the sight of the sky, and hill and plain and glistening water, that a foretaste of heaven itself has soothed their quick decline, and they have sunk into the arms of death, as peacefully and fully as the sun, whose setting they watched from their lonely chamber window but a few hours before, faded from their dim and feeble sight. The memories which peaceful country life calls up are not of this world nor of its thoughts and hopes. Their gentle influence may teach us how to weave fresh garlands for the graves of those we loved, may purify our thoughts, and bear down before it old enmity and hatred, but health, these there influences in the least reflective mind a vague and half-formed consciousness of having held such feelings long before, in some remote and distant time, which calls up solemn thoughts of distant times to come, and bends down pride and worldliness beneath it. H. P. K.

COZY NOOK FARM.

This farm is about five miles from Atlanta—an hour's drive. It is in pretty rolling country, and covers over a hundred acres. It is owned by a well-to-do gentleman, who runs it, the world says, for the fun of it. The lavish liberal manner in which everything is conducted certainly proved to me that at the end of a year the profit and loss account would about balance. There are several kinds of farms. At the name farm, a city bred man is apt to turn away with unfeigned displeasure. We know too well that the homes of some "Georgia crackers" are models of comfort and convenience. Some of these country people are poor, and appear to get poorer every day the sun rises and sets. They live in uncomfortable houses and present country life in its worst form. Here, however, is Cozy Nook. Here is plenty; here we find education and refinement, and what can be done with brains in farming. About five years ago the owner of Cozy Nook took it in his head, just before he died, to farm. He had a big family and was in the habit of spending his summers at some summer resort. He had at last selected this place, paying \$5,000 for it, and immediately commenced to improve it. As a rule he got his family here and well stocked. He brought his family here and spent the summer. The place was so beautiful and attractive, and being so near the city, that he soon found it ten times more pleasant than any resort he ever visited. Year by year improvements have been made, and now the farm is at its best. Your correspondent arrived here on the 1st of August, and here I am now.

How it Looks.

The dwelling is in a large ten acre oak grove. The house is built in regular old fashioned southern style, its arrangement unpretentious, with the one idea of solid comfort. The outbuildings are of latest improved style, and the barns and stables are models in their line. They are fitted up with every labor-saving "yankee contrivance" ever heard of appropriate to such places. A half dozen fine horses, and a number of fine cows, are owned by the laborers and their families. These houses are neat and comfortable, and their occupants are contented and happy, as they should be. This morning I got up early, and found a quart of a ripe watermelon, and early in the country. Well, as I was going to, I got up very early and took a stroll out in the peach orchard. Did you ever go in a peach orchard? I walked out in my Nook orchard of over one thousand bearing peach trees. Here are many varieties of both clingstone and clear stone peaches. The fruit is just beginning to ripen, and is the largest and prettiest I have ever seen. I eat before breakfast and in between meals, the others I will take for dessert, with sugar and cream at meals. Now, while I am in the orchard I put a large rosy cling stone, peel it, and then purr my thumb in it, and what a delicious mouthful. Talk about your oranges, the peach is the king of fruits. Continuing my walk, I pass hundreds of green loaded with peaches, apples, pears, plums, and peaches, and a melon patch, wheat fields, corn fields, and oat patches, not to mention the grass and clover patches. I fill my pockets with fruit. I am determined to have my fill, and will be the owner of a quart of a ripe watermelon, and a vineyard, where enough grapes are raised to make enough wine to keep this community on a drunk till Christmas. But I will mention a curious thing right here. I say that where there is such quantities of fruit that the desire for intoxicating drink is very little. Plenty of fruit lessens the desire for drink. Fact.

I got to the cow-pen just in time to see the milking of the Jerseys. These beautiful cattle are the favorites of north Georgia farmers of the better and wealthier class. The owner of Cozy Nook farm, whom I will call Mr. Pleasant, told me that his neighbor next door had the finest drove of Jerseys in the south. "He has," says Farmer Pleasant, "about thirty or forty head of full-blooded Jersey cows, and he has a few heifers. A female calf is worth \$100 the day she is born. Jersey butter is worth 45 cents per pound, and every pound is contracted for in Atlanta for the next twelve months. The buttermilk is sold to the creamery, and the cream is sold to the dairies. An ordinary Jersey will give four or five gallons of milk a day; this will make two pounds of butter. Now take your pencil and figure, because I don't want you to think I am going to try and make you go to Jersey farming on these old red hills of Georgia."

"How are these cattle fed?"
"Well, you see, they are grazed in grass pastures and stall fed the same way. It is bestowed on them that we give a horse. They are housed and carried every day. Here is an advertisement that appeared in this morning's ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. By it you can see at a glance what these cattle are held. Registered Jersey for sale. A few young animals of both sexes and two young cows due to calve soon, and giving milk now. Prices from \$75 to \$200. Stock can be seen on farm at Kirkwood, Georgia railroad.

My friend, Farmer Pleasant's cattle are not full blooded Jerseys. They are half and two-thirds blood, and are splendid milkers. The milk is rich and makes nearly twice as much butter as the common cow. Still these half bloods do not equal the pure stock, and next year Cozy Nook farm will be stocked with the registered Jerseys from the finest herds in America. I have just received an invitation to visit a rich Jersey breeder—that is, a breeder of stock for market. I have accepted the invitation, and will give you the benefit of my observations in a future letter.

WHAT I EAT.
Talk about eating, give me country living for a while. I have breakfasted in the Highlands of Scotland on Scotch lamb-chops; I have lunched at Delmonico's; died at the Brunswick; supped at Richter's in New York; and dined at a macaroni in Naples, with Neapolitan cream, but I believe that I never enjoyed eating as much as I do out on a north Georgia farm. Now just imagine a breakfast of Jersey milk—oceans of it, buttermilk, clabber and sugar, not skimmed clabber—Jersey butter—can't be bought—peaches and cream, curds and a thousand and one good things. Folks who live out their lives in the city and spend their vacations at fashionable resorts, do not know what real living is. They have never become acquainted with nature.

If more wealthy people would turn their money and attention to improving country places, and spending a portion of their time thereon, they would be longer lived and certainly healthier and happier men and women. Instead of spending their few remaining years amid stone and brick walls in the city, they could have found peace in the country and might have become better acquainted with their Maker through his wonderful works. Charles Dickens, in speaking of a country home, says: "Who can describe the pleasure and delight, the peace of mind and soft tranquility that is felt in the balmy air, and among the green hills and rich woods of a country home? Who can tell how scenes of peace and quietude sink into the minds of pain-worn dwellers in close and noisy places, and carry their eyes and hearts deep into their jaded hearts! Men who have lived in crowded, pent up streets, through lives of toil, and who have never wished for change, men, to whom custom has indeed been second nature, and who have come almost to love each brick and stone that formed the narrow boundaries of their daily walks; even they, with the hand of death upon them, have been known to yearn at last for one short glimpse of nature's face, and carried so far from the scenes of their old pains and pleasures have seemed to pass at once into the new state of being. Crawling forth from day to day to some green sunny spot, they have had such moments of refreshment within them by the sight of the sky, and hill and plain and glistening water, that a foretaste of heaven itself has soothed their quick decline, and they have sunk into the arms of death, as peacefully and fully as the sun, whose setting they watched from their lonely chamber window but a few hours before, faded from their dim and feeble sight. The memories which peaceful country life calls up are not of this world nor of its thoughts and hopes. Their gentle influence may teach us how to weave fresh garlands for the graves of those we loved, may purify our thoughts, and bear down before it old enmity and hatred, but health, these there influences in the least reflective mind a vague and half-formed consciousness of having held such feelings long before, in some remote and distant time, which calls up solemn thoughts of distant times to come, and bends down pride and worldliness beneath it. H. P. K.

MR. O'BRIEN EXPLAINS.
BARNETT, September 4.—Editors Constitution: In your issue of September 1 your correspondent, in reporting the proceedings of the congressional convention held at Washington, Ga., has done me an unintentional injustice, and I therefore request that you may place me properly on record. He stated that on the twelfth ballot I cast three-eighths of one vote for Reese. (It should have been three-eighths of Warren's two votes) giving him a majority. With scenes followed, and for several minutes the convention was in a storm. When quiet was restored several delegates from Warren leaped up and protested against counting my vote, claiming that I had been instructed to vote for Judge Pottle. The chair decided that each delegate could vote for himself. This raised the cheers again. After consultation the Warren delegation announced that they had decided to go back to Judge Pottle, etc. Here is where the injustice is done me. The language of your correspondent would create the impression on the minds of many of your readers who are not familiar with the circumstances that I had isolated a trust by designing Judge Pottle or that I was very sick by changing my vote after it had been cast. After the entire Warren delegation urged me to withdraw it before the result was announced, saying that the chairman of the entire convention had come over to Judge Pottle on the next ballot, and our chairman added that if they did not vote for Judge Pottle, they would vote for Reese on said ballot. I answered that I had long since discovered that there was no possible hope for Judge Pottle's interest, and cheerfully gave him the quarter of a vote additional vote. On the contrary, delegates who had been very solidly for Black divided her vote with Reese which settled matters. The meeting which appointed our delegates to the convention, resolved to vote for the following language: "The delegates are requested to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Judge Pottle," and I conscientiously believe that each and every one of our delegation discharged that duty faithfully.

TUTT'S PILLS.

A DISORDERED LIVER IS THE BANE OF THE PRESENT GENERATION. It is the bane of the present generation, and its attendants, RICKHEAD, CHOLERA, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, PILES, etc., that TUTT'S PILLS have gained a world-wide reputation. No remedy has ever been discovered that acts so gently on the digestive organs, giving them vigor to assimilate food. As a natural result, the Nervous System is braced, the Muscles are developed, and the Body Robust.

Chills and Fever.
A. RIVALL, a Planter at Bayou Mare, La., says: My plantation, in the tropical district of Louisiana, several years ago could not make half a crop on account of malarial disease and chills. I was nearly discouraged when I began the use of TUTT'S PILLS. The result was marvelous, my laborers soon became hearty and robust, and I have had no further trouble.

They relieve the engorged liver, cleanse the blood from poisonous humors, and cause the bowels to move, and the system to be healthy. TUTT'S PILLS are sold by all druggists. Price, 25 Cents. Office, 38 Murray St., N. Y.

GUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR or WHITENESS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, and acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express on receipt of One Dollar.

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Best for TOILET, BATH and HANDKERCHIEF.

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE FIRST OPTOMETRIST, PERDUE & EGLESTON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. P. ROMAR, THOS. EGLESTON.

PERDUE & EGLESTON, General Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Business.

JOHN A. PERDUE, THOS. EGLESTON.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED SWISS MILK.

GRANDEST OF THE SERIES! TENTH CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

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CREAM BEAUTIFIER. A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever. DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM—OR—MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

Remedies, Tan, Pimples, Freckles, and every blemish on Beauty, and restores the faded complexion. One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also, for the skin of the face, neck, and hands. Price, 25 Cents. Office, 38 Murray St., N. Y.

FAY & EICHBERG ARCHITECTS.

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THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carrier in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month in advance for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leaving out of Atlanta, and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 9, 1882. PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

The Trade of Atlanta.

THE CONSTITUTION'S annual review of the trade of Atlanta will be published on Friday, September 15. Every feature of the city's activity will be fully and accurately described—its trade, wholesale and retail, and its varied manufactures to receive particular attention. The railroad development will be explained, and all the changes it has wrought, especially in real estate values. Atlanta has never known a more prosperous year than the one now drawing to a close, and her prospects were never brighter than they are to-day. All these things will be fully set forth in our annual review. We expect to make it so interesting and valuable that no one interested in the prosperity of the city can afford to do without it. An immense edition will be printed, although the review will fill at least twenty-four pages of the regular size of THE CONSTITUTION. Orders for space in this great issue, or for extra copies, should be handed in, the sooner the better both for us and our patrons. Early orders will be carefully attended to. Address.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE BUREAU reports indications for South Atlantic states to-day, cloudy weather with numerous rains, northeasterly winds, stationary barometer, stationary or lower temperature.

TO-MORROW'S CONSTITUTION will consist of twelve pages of varied and interesting news, including several special features which have heretofore made the Sunday paper so popular.

A curious contrast in terms is offered by the political dispatches from the Arkansas and Vermont elections; both of which come from republican sources. In Vermont the republican majority was safely reduced but a "clerical error" brought it up again. In Arkansas they had no majority and hence they were bulldozed. The difference in methods between the bulldozing in Arkansas and the finding of clerical errors in Vermont is so slight that only an accomplished sophist of the grand old party could find it.

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA. Mr. Stephens arrived in Macon Thursday. He was met at the depot by a deputation of the most prominent citizens, and formally welcomed, and then escorted to his quarters at the residence of Mr. E. E. Brown. Voters living at a distance from Macon would suppose that the democrats of that city are solidly opposed to Mr. Stephens, but the truth is, when the delegates from Bibb in the recent democratic convention cast their votes for the old commoner, they represented the desires of an overwhelming majority of the democrats of Macon. Mr. Bacon had withdrawn his name, and there was no longer any reason why the Bibb delegation and the democrats, they represented should oppose Mr. Stephens; nor is there any such opposition. When the distinguished Georgian arrived at the depot he was met by four or five hundred citizens, who tendered him a most cordial and enthusiastic reception. It is understood that he will deliver an address in Macon to-night. If, after they have heard what the democratic candidate has to say, there is any opposition to him, it can be stated now that it will not come from men who have the success of the democratic party at heart. There are no doubt democrats in Macon who were opposed to the nomination of Mr. Stephens, but there is no democratic in Macon or in Bibb county opposed to his election, for the simple reason that opposition to Mr. Stephens means opposition to the democratic party, and direct or indirect support of the coalition; and the man who commits himself to this course is not a democrat.

This is a perfectly fair and plain statement of the case. Those who oppose Mr. Stephens, and persist in it, no matter what their excuse, are not democrats. Their opposition to Mr. Stephens is opposition to the democrats, and every excuse they offer and every argument they make is simply so much ammunition for the republican coalition, which, by the aid of the solid negro vote and the support of disaffected democrats, hope to so cripple and rout the democratic party that democratic success hereafter will be a comparatively easy matter.

There is not a white man, woman or child in the state of Georgia that is not personally and vitally interested in preserving the democratic organization and in perpetuating the conditions which that organization has made possible in this state. It is a matter that vitally interests every farmer, every merchant, every business man, every laborer. The democratic organization is the only barrier of safety which the public sentiment of the state can erect for the preservation of those institutions of politics and society which are necessary to the well-being of all citizens, both white and black. With this barrier out of the way—and the administration at Washington has ordered a most strenuous effort to be made for its destruction—there is no protection for the property or social interests of our people. It is but a step from the peace and prosperity and promise which our citizens of every class now enjoy to an era of doubt, confusion, political chaos and public plunder. No matter what shape opposition to Mr. Stephens may assume—no matter upon what grounds it is based—it goes to strengthen and help the tremendous effort which the national republican party, with its headquarters at Washington, is now making to cripple and destroy the democratic organization in this state.

This is the situation in Georgia to-day.

Every element of opposition to the democratic party is consolidated under the lead of the coalition which has made General Garretts candidate. The negroes are practically solid. Whatever their ideas or desires may be, they have placed themselves in the hands of the unscrupulous white republican and consented for the color line to be drawn. The practical work of the campaign is in the hands of the republican executive committee, and it is understood that money is not wanting to promote the success of this effort to destroy the democratic party.

Is there a democrat in Georgia who will consent to give this insidious movement his countenance and support, either directly or indirectly?

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY. A publication of great interest not only to the south, but to the whole country—and one to which we have heretofore called attention—is the Southern Historical Society Papers, a magazine printed in Richmond, and edited by Rev. J. William Jones, secretary of the Southern Historical society. The people of Atlanta will have this publication, as well as the objects of the Southern Historical society, called directly to their attention by Major Lachlan H. McIntosh, who is in the city for that purpose. The magazine has the archives of the society to draw upon, and these archives comprise the richest and most important store of confederate history to be found anywhere. We have said that the whole country is interested in the history of the war and in the details; but the south is specially interested. She must depend upon that history to remove a thousand false impressions, to correct millions of errors, and to bring to light that which is now in the dark.

The men who are engaged in this important work should have the sympathy and support of our people. Just how that sympathy and support can be best extended will be explained by Major McIntosh, who is a gentleman of culture and refinement, thoroughly devoted to his mission, and in every way worthy the confidence of the people of Atlanta. We cordially commend him to their good graces.

The sorehead organs have been making a good deal of fuss over what course Mr. Stephens shall pursue. While all this is going on we would suggest that the organs aforesaid can do a great deal of good by giving an enthusiastic support to the democratic party. All they can say against Mr. Stephens is only furnishing aid and comfort to the coalition.

BON INGEROLL, the great disbeliever, charges a pretty sickly fee to pretend to believe in the innocence of the part route wretches. He has earned his fee. He talked so sweetly that he made strong men slobber over their shirt bosoms and weep openly. Even the jury shed a few tears, but it is plain the jury has views of its own.

Words comes that Hon. Montgomery Blair wants to run for congress. If this is true, then the time has arrived when the Hon. Montgomery Blair should write a four column card in the New York Sun, giving an account of the great fraud of 1876 which the northern democrats allowed to be consummated.

TEN thousand dollars worth of household supplies, stolen from the paupers of Philadelphia, have been found in the cellar of Major Phillips, a prominent republican official of Philadelphia. We should judge from this that the republican party is making arrangements to go to housekeeping.

EDITOR WATKINSON says he feels at home in Boston. The statement embodies a great historical fact. It is a plain fact that the republican party feel at home anywhere. For instance, Deacon Richard Smith feels at home in Chicago—and we might extend the list.

OPPOSITION to Mr. Stephens cannot be separated from support of the republican-independent coalition. This fact constitutes a bitter plea for the half dozen soreheads to smoke, but they can escape it only by coming to the support of the democratic party.

DEACON RICHARD SMITH is playing mumble-peg near Chicago with Deacon Bross. In justification of these able journalists we take pleasure in stating that mumble-peg, when not played with a bowie knife, is one of the most innocent games known to history.

The Gainesville Eagle protests that the attitude of the sorehead leaders is calculated to injure the democratic cause in the seventh and ninth districts. Does Editor Ham suppose that the sorehead leaders don't know what they are about?

THE star troyers bought the grand jury, and they have been trying the same game on the trial jury. Our Atlanta correspondent says that two newspaper organs were not enough for the thieves. Somehow or other the defense has lagged.

A FRIEND in Macon sends us a report, the remarks of an old negro who heard General Garretts speech. "I follow 'em all fra, boss. Funs 'er be you an den he 'em, but de upshot er fun 'er be dat be fer hissef. Dat 'es whar he stan'."

BON INGEROLL made Dick Harrington shed a half of large ripe sob, such was his eloquence; but his clients thought they could reach the hearts of the jury through their breeches pockets. Hence the general emotion.

To Jay Hubbell—Esteemed Pirate: You may place \$10,000 of your corruption fund in Georgia, or you may place \$10,000, but you can't carry the state for your disreputable coalition. Yours truly.

The sorehead leaders have thus far shown more opposition to Mr. Stephens than they have to the democratic party. This is sad, but it is the inevitable result of their position.

This Hon. Ben Brewster is evidently a warmer man than the star troyer bargained for—and he is famous for making bargains.

This sorehead organs are apparently surprised to learn that they have been patting the republican candidate on the back.

MR. COSKING neither denies nor affirms. This is true statesmanship.

STATE POLITICS. Judge Crisp says he will address the people in each county of his district. Judson C. Clements will speak at Marietta to-day.

Carroll county having the right to name a senator this year has selected J. P. Mandeville. Of recent nominations for the lower house we note the following: Wilkinson, M. G. Smith; Stewart, R. F. Watts; Murray, C. Howell.

In the Dodge county primaries W. B. Sapp received 107 votes and C. A. Walker 82. Mr. Sapp is, therefore, the democratic candidate for representation.

Mr. O. Sanders who, it will be remembered, was nominated as offering to be \$300 that speed would be elected by two thousand majority, now says that the offer was never made. An Athens gentleman was anxious to cover Mr. Sanders' wages, and hence the explanation.

"In one neighborhood in this county," says the Danielsville Monitor, "there are seven men who voted for Sapp in the last election, but six of the seven are known to be Chandler men now, and the vote is uncertain. This is a fair estimate of the county we think."

Mr. W. Lewis and W. P. McWhorter, nominees of the organized democracy, and J. D. Park and W. H. Wilson, independent candidates for representation of Greene county, have agreed to submit all differences to a mass meeting of the democracy of the county to be held next Wednesday. A sensible step.

The senatorial convention at Covington which met and nominated Pope Barrow of Athens, who declined, met again yesterday, and after balloting many times between J. M. Pace, of Covington, and H. H. Carlton, of Athens, compromised on L. F. Livingston, of Newton. This is the district so long represented by H. D. McDaniel.

The senatorial convention of the tenth district met at Albany, but was unable to make a nomination on account of the adoption of the two-thirds rule. It did, however, endorse the candidacy of W. T. Jones for the judgeship of the Albany circuit before it adjourned without day. The Lee and Worth delegates afterwards met and recommended to the people of the district J. M. Rouse, of Worth. The Dougherty delegates supported in the convention, first, D. A. Vason and then John A. Davis.

The senatorial district composed of Twiggs, Wilkinson and Jones is to have an exciting race between Dudley M. Hughes, of Twiggs, the regular nominee, and P. W. Edge, also of Twiggs, independent. Mr. Edge carried his county. He is a young lawyer and Baptist minister, and he feels aggrieved because the district convention selected another citizen of Twiggs. The course of Mr. Revill, of Meriwether, under similar circumstances, contrasted very favorably with that of Mr. Edge. Mr. Revill says: "Though we were unfairly defeated, as we think, we shall support all democratic nominees from governor down to constable."

J. O. Beall, the newly-appointed postmaster of LaGrange, is a colored politician of Harris county. The LaGrange Reporter says: "We know but little of him, but, as we have to put up with him, will think the best we can. Of course, there is no help for it, and we must pay the interest on his real estate investments at Indianapolis, which he lost to the LaGrange Reporter. It is the policy of the state administration to put on its negro officials. Concerning Mr. Beall's resignation we shall have something to say next week. We learn that Beall will go in October 1st."

We give below the first ballot in the congressional convention of the first district:

Black. Warren. Nichols. Appaling..... 2..... 2..... 2..... Bryan..... 2..... 2..... 2..... Ballou..... 2..... 2..... 2..... Campbell..... 2..... 2..... 2..... Charleston..... 2..... 2..... 2..... Clifton..... 2..... 2..... 2..... Echols..... 2..... 2..... 2..... Emanuel..... 2..... 2..... 2..... Glynn..... 2..... 2..... 2..... McIntosh..... 2..... 2..... 2..... Pierce..... 2..... 2..... 2..... Tamm..... 2..... 2..... 2..... Ware..... 2..... 2..... 2..... Wylie..... 2..... 2..... 2..... Total..... 1456 134 18

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. Dr. H. H. CARY, of LaGrange, is at the Kimball. MINISTER LOWELL is named as Senator Hoar's successor.

BEN BUTLER was once a theatrical agent and married actress. He is now a theatrical agent and married actress. SENATOR LANAN is having a good time at home in Oxford, Miss.

JUDITH CHARLES F. CRISP, of Americus, was at the Markham yesterday. GILBERT and Sullivan, the pirates of Pinetop, own a yacht together and cruise around England, presumably near Penzance.

HENRY CAROT LODGE, of Massachusetts, late editor of the International Review, is mentioned in connection with a congressional nomination. He has a chronic itch for office.

THE Hon. John Tod, aged 92 years, the oldest servant of the Hudson Bay company and an ex-member of the executive council of New Caledonia, died at Victoria, British Columbia, Friday, September 1.

THE Russian author Turgueneff is said to be suffering from heart disease. He feels unmitigated pains in the breast, and cannot sleep. His appetite is excellent, but he can neither stand, walk nor ride.

A FRENCH author was struck by the commonness of the name of Muller among the German people that on returning from a tour in that country, he began a book of travels with the remark: "The Germans are a people whose name is Muller." The last census of the empire there were 629,387 Mullers registered.

AFTER the war Vice-Admiral D. D. Porter invented an "admiral's flag," an odd-looking thing resembling the British ensign. It was hoisted on Farragut's ship one day and he saw it and asked the young lady whose "face design" adorned every bright silver dollar that has been turned out of the mints since 1879. Her name is Williams, and she is a regular customer of the LaGrange craze in his newly found treasure.

GENERAL HARRIS M. PLAISTED, fusion candidate for governor of Maine, lives with his growing-up family and young second wife in a beautiful home in Bangor. He is described as a man of medium height, with a thick-set frame and a full, round face, not at all dissonant in expression but denoting great combative qualities. He is not a graceful orator, but has a homely and forcible manner of speaking which is satisfying to the average country audience.

MME. MODJESKA recently gave a dinner in London to several Americans at which she said that she loved this country and its people ardently; that it was untrue that she had ever called us barbarians or ignorant. This was how she praised us: "I think the American mind is particularly subtle and quick in its perceptions. The people follow an actor's cue more closely than the people of any other country. The sense instantly upon the meaning of every gesture, every inflection, every expression of the face, and they are quick to detect their emotions. It is this great responsiveness which enables an artist to throw himself into his work, and to achieve, for what cannot otherwise be achieved. It produces magnetism."

CURRENT COMMENT. Licking St. John. Boston Herald.

At last it looks as if Governor St. John, of Kansas, would be licked. George W. Lick, the democratic nominee, is the man who may do it.

Southern Federal Officers Pay. Mobile Register.

The pay of federal officers at the south ought to be larger than at the north, for they have to attend republican conventions, made up for the most part of negro politicians.

A Pointed Question for Candidates. Wheeling Register.

The voter ought to make the question of political assessments for corruption purposes an issue in this campaign. Each candidate ought to be publicly interrogated upon the question, and be made to publicly answer.

Just What the Navy Needs. Chicago Times.

Rear Admiral Cooper, in command of the North Atlantic squadron, has proposed to sea to practice fleet tactics. Fleet tactics are just what the American navy needs, in case of a war, in order to give of the reach of foreign cruises.

The Southern Postal Service. Richmond Star.

Carelessness in carrying the mails in this section is growing unbearable. The service is filled, with few exceptions, by ignorant, incompetent and unscrupulous officials. The interests of the public are entrusted to a mongrel horde of negro

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ROUTING A SET OF RUFFIANS.

The Tragedy on the Shore Road at Long Island—A New York, September 8.—H. P. Titus, the secretary of the society to protect animals from cruelty, is one of the wealthiest men on Long Island. His country place in Astoria is reached by a lonely road, and it was in this locality last night that he met with a stirring adventure. He was driving home with his mother, a lady over seventy years of age, and overtook a carriage containing a party of drunken ruffians, who were brutally ill-treating their horses. Mr. Titus drove his wagon directly across the roadway and warned the gang that he would arrest them if they did not stop. This seemed to incense the party, and the driver of the wagon struck the horse a heavy blow. The startled animal plunged forward and dashed into the ruffians, smashing two of the wheels and throwing Mrs. Titus and her son to the ground. Just as the collision occurred Mr. Titus drew his revolver and fired at the driver. The bullet took effect, as Mr. Titus says, he heard the man say, "My God! I'm shot!" Before Mr. Titus could extricate his mother from the wreck the miscreants whipped up their horse and rapidly disappeared, carrying their wounded companion with them. Mr. Titus searched the road for some distance in hopes of finding some trace of the party, but he was unsuccessful. At about 11 o'clock a man named Thomas Mackin visited the office of Dr. DeWitt H. Hitchcock, at Dutch Kills, and said he had been shot during a row. The doctor found that he had been shot through the left arm, the ball having passed through the muscles and entering the chest about two inches below the heart. This ball was extracted and was found to exactly fit the chambers of Mr. Titus's pistol this morning. Mackin refused to say how he was shot. The police authorities gave him a very bad character. He is at present under arrest, and as soon as he is he will be arrested, together with his associates.

The Red Men's Annual Meeting. Boston, September 8.—The second day and closing session of the grand lodge of the United States Indian Order of Red Men, was devoted to the election of officers and fixing a time for the next convention, which will be held in Philadelphia on the second Tuesday of September, 1883. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Grand chief pontiff, William J. Jack, of Philadelphia; vice grand chief, August Frank, of Boston; junior vice grand chief, August Schneider, of Newark, N. J.; high priest, Lottie Naumann, of Chicago; grand secretary, S. W. Friedman, of Philadelphia; grand treasurer, Martin Wetzel, of Baltimore.

Result of a Feud. Nashville, Ind., September 8.—A bloody riot occurred here Saturday night between a lot of stowmen employed by J. A. McGregor, agent of the Standard oil company, and citizens here. The trouble began over an old feud. The fight lasted over two hours, and no less than thirty to forty persons were engaged. Pistols, knives, clubs and stones were freely used, and several persons were carried off the bloody field. As it was, several were actually wounded. The officers were so overpowered that no effort was made to check the rioters in their bloody work. To-day all is quiet, and it is thought the wounded will recover.

In Mining Lane. London, September 8.—The Mining Lane markets have been inactive. Some sales of coffee show a decline. Fine Colony Ceylon, however, is steady. Teas has been quiet. Common cargoes at auction have declined. Indian is steady. Sugar is inactive. Prices of West India are much reduced. Some cargoes of coffee brought full rates. Crystallized has been freely offered and prices receded slightly. There have been further heavy arrivals. Rice cargoes barely maintain late rates.

The Grain Circular. Liverpool, September 8.—The leading weekly grain circular says: The continued decline in American quotations has further intensified the existing dullness of the grain trade. In most markets, prices are unchanging. Cargoes of coast are about one shilling lower. The demand has been slow and the supply large. To-day wheat was in moderate demand and is 2d lower. Flour was steady at unaltered rates. Corn was in limited inquiry and prices were unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton Circular. Liverpool, September 8.—This week's circular of the Liverpool cotton brokers association says: Cotton has been in moderate demand and unchanged, except American, which is in limited demand. Good ordinary uplands were reduced 3d. In sea island there was small request and prices unchanged. Futures early in the week were flat and declining 16d. They have since been firmer, and the decline was recovered, except for September, which is 1-16 down.

The Manchester Markets. London, September 8.—The Manchester Guardian in its commercial article says: The market was steady, but the amount of business was extremely moderate.

THE PATRISHSHIP EXISTING HERETOFORE between Meigs & Holland is dissolved by mutual consent.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE BUSINESS in the Atlanta City Percha roofing, painting and papering business, I have decided to give entire satisfaction to all those who have done business with me. My object is to make money and give value received as the certificate below will attest.

ED. HOLLAND, Office No 12 West Ala. street.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE HAVE HAD the roof of our new gas house painted with the Atlanta City Percha roofing paint, and we promise to give entire satisfaction to all those who have done business with me. My object is to make money and give value received as the certificate below will attest.

I HAD A LEAKY ROOF PROMINENT TINTING done to our new gas house. The roof was in bad shape. The paint was new. One coat of your paint this time, now three weeks (during which time we have had pouring rains) done the business. The roof no longer leaks. Yours, W. M. SCOTT.

agult—1m thursat ses

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

SPARTANBURG, S. C. WE BUY, SELL, EXCHANGE AND NEGOTIATE all classes of Real Estate on commission and have on our books a very choice collection of valuable property in all sections of the State. We are also agents for the sale of real estate in this section of our country for permanent investment in real estate. We are now handling a large number of properties at a minimum price. All persons interested are respectfully invited to address.

Real Estate Exchange, Spartanburg, S. C. Refer in Atlanta to Major John Keely, Messrs Chamberlin, Boynton & Co., Mr. G. W. Adair.

THE SILICATE PAINT CO.

"CHARLTON WHITE." ORE'S PATENT SUPERSEEDING WHITE Lead, Zinc and all other poisonous white pigments hitherto in use. A real remedy for damp buildings, and the best preparation for the preservation of STONE, BRICK, PLASTER and CEMENT, protecting them from the effects of atmospheric influences and arresting decay.

Descriptive lists and particulars to be had on application to HOWARD FLEMING, Sole Agt. U. S. N. York, or A. P. TRIPPO, 15 S. Broad St. Atlanta, Ga.

BAKING POWDERS.

THE CONTRAST! While other Baking Powders are largely adulterated with Alum and other harmful drugs.



has been kept unchanged in all its original purity and strength. The best evidence of its safety and effectiveness is the fact of its having received the highest testimonials from the most eminent chemists in the United States, who have analyzed it, from its introduction to the present time. No other powders show so good results by the true test—the TEST OF THE OVEN.

IT IS A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER

MADE BY STEELE & PRICE, Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. Manufacturers of Lippitt's Yeast Food, Dr. Price's Special Flouring Extract, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumery.

may 20—dly sat tues thur top col nx rd mal 1 40 50d 50d 50d 50d

HYMENEA.

MOYERS—BLAOK—Married, in this city, on Monday, September 4th, 1882, by Rev. W. T. Hollingsworth, William Taylor Moyers, Esq. of Atlanta, to Miss Carrie Maude Black, of Jonesboro, Ga.

IN MEMORIAM.

CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING CO. (INC.) SAVANNAH, GA., September 6, 1882.

The Board of Directors of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, railroad and banking company, organized by the Georgia General Assembly, in the year 1845, and which has since that time been the pride and glory of the State, has the honor to announce the death of the late President, William M. Wadley, who died on September 4th, 1882, at his residence in Savannah, Georgia.

Resolved, That in the death of William M. Wadley, the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia has lost an officer and a friend, whose great force of character, sagacious foresight and eminent ability rendered him a worthy successor of the able gentlemen who had preceded him in the high office of President. Taking charge of the property after the ruin wrought by the late disaster, his intelligent and well directed energy has grandly supplemented the noble work of his predecessors in the vast extension of the great highway controlled by the company. The most signal evidence of his genius and foresight was exhibited in developing the splendid property of the Central Railroad and Banking Company, whose many valuable and profitable investments to the future prosperity of our great railroad interest.

Resolved, That we tender to the widow and family of the deceased our deepest sympathy in their great affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be published in the leading newspapers of this state and in the New York Journal of Commerce.

Resolved, That the secretary of this Board transmit to the widow of the deceased a copy of this memorial.

Resolved, That this memorial be inscribed upon a page of the minute book of the company set apart and devoted to that purpose.

A true extract from the minutes of the company of this date.

WILLIAM M. WADLEY, Assistant Cashier.

STRAYED! REWARD!

STRAYED FROM PASTURE ON SOUTH WASHINGTON street, a Black Mare, Mule, about eight years old. The Mule had on a leather collar with short rope and chain attached, no shoes on feet and hoofs broken on edges.

MATT RYAN, Chief Fire Department.

sep2—d3t 5p nx rd mal

NEW GOODS

Are receiving daily

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW.

JEWELRY.

341 WHITEHALL STREET.

feb—dly th

DISSOLUTION.

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B. F. MEIGS, ED. HOLLAND.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOLD IS NOT AS VALUABLE!

DENVER, Col., Aug. 29, 1882.

Gents: I cannot find words with which to express my gratitude to you for the cure your Swift's Specific has effected in my case. I was afflicted with the horrible blood disease for three years, and after spending some time at the Hot Springs, considered my case a hopeless one.

I used only one dozen small bottles of S. S. S., and there is not a sign of the disease remaining. My sores are all healed; my throat is entirely well, and I am rid of the terrible monster.

Being a drug clerk, I have seen so many hundreds of men doctored with calomel, iodide of mercury and iodide of potash, until they were made complete wrecks, that I shudder to think of the misery which has been brought on the human family by the use of mercurials for blood diseases. It is a crying shame, that physicians will not acknowledge the merit of your GRAND Blood Medicine. Use my names as you wish. I refer you to my present employers, or to Messrs. Colling Bros., St. Louis.

J. H. RAPP, Broadway Pharmacy, Denver, Col.

TRAVELED 1000 MILES TO GET IT!

MEADVILLE, Pa., Aug. 28, 1882.

I admit it my duty to write you in regard to my case. I was one of the victims to the terrible disease for several years, and have been entirely cured by the use of your Swift's Specific.

S. S. S. will cure it, and it is the only thing which will do it. I had tried everything, and all the prominent physicians in Buffalo, Rochester and Cleveland, but this only made me worse and broke down my general health with Mercury and Potash. I heard of your medicine and could not get it here—went 100 miles to Meadville for it. When I began to use it I was in a bad plight. My mouth was full of ulcers—head full of sores—hair and eye-brows gone—but now I am as sound as a new dollar. Every sufferer should know about your S. S. S.

J. W. WEXLEY, Box 1394.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

S. S. S. is selling rapidly, and gives universal satisfaction. From the many gross sold during the past year we have nothing but favorable reports, and believe it is the only medicine indeed for the purpose intended.

G. W. JONES & CO., Druggists.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

I have sold at retail in four months over 12 dozen S. S. S., and have watched its effects very closely, and to every one who has used it it has given entire satisfaction. I have seen it used in a primary, in the secondary and in the tertiary stages of Syphilis, and in each with the most wonderful effect. I have seen it stop the hair from falling out in a very short time, I advise all sufferers to take it and be cured.

W. H. PATTERSON, Druggist.

RICHMOND, VA.

We have sold 24 dozen S. S. S. in the past six months, and it has given universal satisfaction.

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300,000 APPEALING PEACH TREES FOR FALL SALES, BY M. COLE & CO., PROPRIETORS OF THE ATLANTA NURSERIES.

Also, standard and dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apples, Nectarines, Almonds, Walnuts, Pecans Mulberries, Quinces, Figs, Potatoes, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries Asparagus and Grapes, including Fackling, Prunella, Litch and Lady Washington; and The Largest Stock of Hardy Ornamentals in the South.

Cape Jessamines and Roses a Specialty.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Descriptive Catalogues and wholesale lists to the trade, FREE.

June 9m—5p

M. COLE & CO., ATLANTA, GA.

ANNOUNCEMENT

CITY NEWS.

THE REGULAR RECORD OF CURRENT LOCAL EVENTS.

The Day's Doing in Public Offices—The Record of the Courts, the Railroads and Hotels—Capital Jottings—Real Estate Operations—Improvements—Gossip of All Kinds.

As a result of rain fell all day yesterday.

There were three interments in Oakland yesterday.

The matrimonial associations are doing a live business.

The public schools were never fuller than they are now.

There was a big trade in Whitehall real estate yesterday.

Two dead bodies passed through Atlanta by rail yesterday.

Sandy Marks is wanted by the police for a case of burglary.

Captain Starnes is now in Alabama looking for Wily Redding.

The post-office inspectors are making an interesting local case.

The police force received their pay for the past month yesterday.

There is a probability of several injunction cases on Peachtree street.

The college graduates have about disappeared from the hotel corridors.

The fire department pay-roll is engrossing Chief Ryan's attention just now.

There is a trotting race being arranged for the Boulevard Monday afternoon.

The memorial service of Mrs. J. K. Throver will take place at St. Paul's church at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The board of police commissioners meet next Monday night. They will have a couple of interesting cases before them.

If the person who took a pair of large amethyst gold-mounted sleeve buttons from my office over No. 35 Broad street, will return same I will pay \$10 and ask no questions.

Atlanta, Sept. 5, 1882. sept-1w

At Tanner's Court.

George Simpson was before Justice Tanner yesterday charged with cutting a boy with a knife. He was held in a bond of \$100.

Before the Commissioner.

Thomas Polk, of Fulton county, was before United States Commissioner W. B. Smith yesterday charged with retailing whiskey without license. He was held for a further hearing to-day.

Bishop Gross.

Right Reverend Bishop Gross will preach in the church of the Immaculate Conception to-morrow at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock he will administer the sacrament of confirmation to a class of sixty persons, including a number of converts.

The City Court.

In the city court yesterday, Judge Richard H. Clark presiding, the following cases were disposed of: Floyd Harrison, larceny from the house, plea guilty; sentence twelve months on the public works. Fletcher Bishop, assault and battery; verdict, not guilty.

The Young Men's Club.

The Young Men's Club of Atlanta, will meet to-night at the state library at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. All young men who favor the election of the Hon. A. H. Stephens for governor are invited to attend and join the club.

A New City.

Among the visitors to Atlanta yesterday was a gentleman from Tallapoosa who was buying a large bill of goods to ship to that town where he is opening a large store. He says that it is the opinion of those best informed that Tallapoosa, which is on the Georgia Pacific, is to be one of the largest cities in Georgia. Its locality is such as to sustain this opinion. It is surrounded by a magnificent country, near the beautiful Big Tallapoosa river, and is on the projected extension of the Gulf and North Alabama railroad, as well as the road from Rome to Columbus.

MR. STEPHENS ON DR. FELTON.

Mr. Stephens was asked yesterday what he thought of Dr. Felton's recent trade against him.

"Dr. Felton is mad, I presume," said the old commoner, "because I am the nominee of the democratic party. Nothing has occurred but this to change his opinion of me that I know of since his flattering address issued at the last Markham house conference. Everything I ever said to help Dr. Felton was done to help him as a democrat. When he left his party and joins with the republican administration he will find as much in me to abuse as he will in any good democrat in Georgia."

The Convent Academy.

The convent academy has long been one of the most popular schools in Atlanta, and has been favored with patronage from all parts of the south. Its course of study is thorough, and embraces all the excellences which are to be found in schools conducted by the Sisters of Mercy. The present term opened last Monday with 125 pupils. Quite a large number will be added this week. Rev. Father Cleary has made arrangements for such improvements in the convent building as will give an entirely new appearance. The design was furnished by Messrs. Moser & Lind. When completed the convent will be one of the most elaborate in its arrangements of any in the south for the purpose for which it is intended, as well as an addition to the architectural ornaments of the city.

United States District Court.

The United States district court met yesterday at the usual hour, present and presiding the Hon. H. K. McCay, judge. The following cases were disposed of: Thomas Camp, distillery and working lot of guiney, sentence, 30 days, \$100 dollars fine and costs. Christopher H. W. Cook, working in an illicit distillery; plea guilty; sentence 30 days, \$100 fine and costs. Jake Connolly, working in an illicit distillery; not guilty. William Thompson, defaulting witness, order for an attachment. Bill Aldred, illicit removing, not guilty. William Dickson, order forfeiting bond. Silas Abernethy, illicit retailing guiney, sentence one month, \$100 and costs. W. T. Childs, order to discontinue or compromise. George F. Guber, admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., September 8, 1882.

List of circuits showing the cases remaining undisposed of.

Northeastern circuit..... 10

Western circuit..... 7

Southern circuit..... 1

Central circuit..... 1

Albany circuit..... 1

Southwestern circuit..... 2

Patuxent circuit..... 1

Chattahoochee circuit..... 7

Macintyre circuit..... 2

Flint circuit..... 2

Northeastern circuit..... 2

No. 7. Argument concluded.

No. 8. Robinson et al. vs. Highsmith. Ejectment, from Hall. Argued, J. B. Estes & Son; Marler & Perry, for plaintiff in error. J. N. Dorsey; S. C. Dunlap, for defendant.

No. 9. Hayden vs. State. Forcible entry and detainer, from Hall. Argued, W. F. Findley; T. M. Towery, for plaintiff in error. W. S. Erwin, solicitor general, for F. D. Hareless, for the state.

No. 10. Garrett et al. vs. Wheeler. Probate, from Hall. Argued, G. H. Prior, J. B. Estes & Son; Geo. K. Cooper, H. H. Perry, L. E. Buckley, for plaintiffs in error. Hopkins & Glenn; J. N. Dorsey; S. C. Dunlap, for defendant.

At the conclusion of Mr. Perry's argument court adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

A permanent restoration of exhausted and worn-out functions follow the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

sept-8dw

THE HILL FUND.

The Progress of the Several Subscriptions to the Fund.

The subscriptions to the "Ben Hill Monument Fund" is light this morning. Yesterday was so inclement that but little canvassing was done. To-morrow will show a handsome increase of the fund, probably running up to \$2,000.

The work in the state is going on handsomely. Colonel J. M. Pace will take charge of the organization in Gwinnett; Miss W. D. Tut, Thomas L. Watson and H. C. Roney will start the rail in McIntosh, and Mr. Ben Zellers will see to the local organization in Palmetto. A committee consisting of Messrs. E. L. Hodgson, W. H. Thomas, J. H. Rucke, C. G. Talmauge, Pope Barrow, G. H. Yancy, and others organized yesterday in Athens. Similar organizations are being effected everywhere. On yesterday printed matter was sent to over 100 points.

The following subscription is the first one received by mail from outside the city. Mr. Boyd will take hold of the matter and raise a subscription in Calhoun county for the fund.

LEARY, GE., September 7.—A. J. Orme, Atlanta—Dear Sir, Enclosed find \$5 for the Ben Hill monument. Yours truly, J. E. Boyd.

RECEIVED THROUGH HOWELL & CO. SONS.

T. A. Granning..... \$1.00

P. H. Fortney..... 1.00

S. F. Taylor..... 1.00

F. P. Reynolds..... 1.00

W. F. Green..... 1.00

C. C. Green..... 1.00

A. B. Conaway..... 1.00

Thos. Edgerton..... 1.00

Wm. F. Priebe..... 2.00

Total..... \$13.00

RECEIVED THROUGH BAIN, LUMPKIN AND GRAY.

Calvin Fay..... \$5.00

G. E. Tucker..... 1.00

J. J. James..... 1.00

H. D. Smith..... 1.00

C. J. Weinmeister..... 1.00

Dr. Charles Finney..... 1.00

Total..... \$27.00

RECEIVED AT YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY.

Thomas E. Fortson, Washington, Ga..... \$2.00

Charles L. McLendon, city..... 1.00

Total..... \$3.00

RECEIVED THROUGH J. L. BROWN.

Ed. Mercer..... \$10.00

Charles Beckwith..... 5.00

Total..... \$15.00

THE TREASURER'S RECEIPT.

\$50.00 ATLANTA, Ga., September 8, 1882.

Received of the various committees, ninety-three dollars and six cents of the Ben Hill monument, for which I have given my special receipts.

L. J. Hill, Treasurer.

For L. J. Hill, Treasurer.

HOME AGAIN.

Slightly Disfigured But Still in the Ring—So to Mr. Snook.

Mr. P. H. Snook, the sole proprietor of the cheapest furniture house in Georgia, reached the city yesterday afternoon on the Georgia railroad train after an absence of three weeks. His coming had been announced by telegraph several hours before he reached town and quite a number of his friends were at the depot to greet him. Among the number was a Constitution representative who asked:

"How have you been?"

"Only tolerable. I was taken sick in New York and my trip was shortened a week thereby. I am still sick, but will be out to-morrow."

"Where have you been?"

"New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit and Madison. I went west to buy a bill of goods and have returned with one of the finest selections ever brought south. I went through the factories and saw how and of what my goods are made, and have seen that I save money from beginning to end. But I will issue a proclamation through your trade issue, and for the present good bye."

NORCROSS AND GARTRELL.

The Veteran Republican War Horse an Enthusiastic Supporter of the Ambitious Candidate.

Hon. Jonathan Norcross is an enthusiastic supporter of General Gartrell.

Meeting him on the street car yesterday a Constitution representative asked him how the campaign was going.

"Oh, we are doing first-rate," he replied.

"You don't hope to elect General Gartrell?"

"Yes, we do," said Mr. Norcross.

"Why are you so strong for General Gartrell, Mr. Norcross?"

"Because I want to break down the democratic party, and if we succeed in electing General Gartrell it will do that. That is why I am for him and against Mr. Stephens."

"But General Gartrell says he is a better democrat than Mr. Stephens."

"Oh, we understand that. If he did not say that none of the democrats would vote for him. The republicans know what they are doing."

"You are for Dr. Felton, Mr. Norcross?"

"I am."

"For Mr. Speer?"

"I am."

"On the same grounds?"

"Just so."

"Going to elect them all?"

"I think so. Then I want to finish my pamphlet on 'Democracy Examined and Exposed.'"

Mr. Norcross got off the car and wended his way slowly towards the rooms of the Gartrell independent-greenback liberal-republican-democratic convention to prepare something for the campaign.

REPAIRS AT THE CAPITOL.

A Talk with Colonel J. B. Baird, Superintendent of the Public Property of the State.

Up, up the winding stairs of the state house yesterday a Constitution reporter and Colonel John B. Baird. In the narrow, dusty hallway just under the roof, the two paused for breath, and then through a door and out upon the joists, to which the ceiling laths were nailed, the two carefully descended.

The colonel and the scribbler were just under the slate roof and just above the ceiling.

"Suppose I were to go crashing through the plastering," asked the reporter, "how far would I fall?"

"You would fall to the floor of the house of representatives," replied the colonel.

"Probably forty or fifty feet."

Much of the slate roofing was off and the conversation turned upon the work in progress on the capitol. Said Colonel Baird:

"The work now in progress was ordered by the last legislature. It is thorough and permanent and consists of repairs on the walls and roof. When completed it will make the building one of the most substantial in the city. The appearance of the building will be greatly benefited. The work is designed and supervised by Mr. Calvin Fay, architect, under the general direction of myself. No contracts have been made, but the hands employed and bills for material furnished are paid on the approval of Mr. Stroup, the foreman, and the proper state officers every week by executive warrant. In this way only the actual net cost of labor and materials is incurred."

"What was the trouble with the roof?"

"The trouble was the roof was two fold. First, the shrinkage of the immense timbers composing the several members of the trusses upon which it rests had caused the foot of each rafter to slip through the heavy iron struts, and the consequent tilting of the trusses had caused the roof to sink or sag over each truss, except one, which rests along its whole length on the foundation wall between the senate chamber and representative hall. This shrinkage occurred while the timbers were fresh, within three years after the house was built, and close observations and the reports of a number of architects and engineers from time to time show that none of the members of the several trusses have changed position since that time. It was considered best, however, to 'make assurance doubly sure' to place wrought iron ties, consisting of 2x3 inch eye-bars, coupled together by large wrought pins along each side of the tie brace of every truss, firmly bolted at the ends through very heavy cast iron 'shoes' at the foot of each rafter, thus more than doubling the strength of each tie brace and securing the foot of each rafter beyond the possibility of motion under any amount of weight or strain. This has been done, and about six feet of the south wall from the top, which had been bulged out by the spreading of the rafters, have been taken down and put up plumb."

"What was the next trouble?"

"The second trouble was the manner in which the slate was originally put on, it having been so much 'spread' that day light could be seen from the garret, where we now stand, between almost all the pieces. Therefore the sheeting is now being taken off, a few 'squares' at a time, on account of the changeable weather. The rafters which had sunk below the proper level are furred up and recovered, and the slate put on close and properly with ample lap to prevent any possibility of leakage."

"The southwest corner of the building," continued Colonel Baird, "about which so much has been said and written, settled down slightly within three years after the building was completed on account of a defective foundation and the cutting of numerous windows which were not contemplated when the building was designed. Close observation and measurement show that, like the roof, no change whatever has occurred since that time—ten years ago—but on the same theory of absolute and unquestionable safety, it is being strengthened by long and stout 'buck-staves' and strong iron rods reaching to the outside of the building, and the work is done in such a manner that the work is secure. If the legislature will then provide for refurnishing the building throughout, while it will not be such a capital as the state ought to have, it will at least cease to be an eyesore and a reproach, and will answer the purpose very well until the new capitol can be built."

THE SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

Judge Hoyt Nominated on the Two Hundred and Thirty-Ninth Ballot Yesterday.

The senatorial convention met yesterday at the state house at 10 o'clock pursuant to adjournment. The balloting proceeded without any change from the day before, Judge Hoyt receiving six votes and Mr. Spence six.

On the fifty-eighth ballot, the Cobb county delegation began casting its ballot for Mr. B. P. Ferguson, of Clayton. On the one hundred and fifty-fourth ballot the Cobb county delegation went back to Colonel Spence. This, however, was not until the afternoon session.

The first ballot in the afternoon session was for Mr. Hoyt, and he received one hundred and forty-five votes since the opening of the convention. There did not appear to be much chance of a nomination. Cobb stood up squarely for Clayton, while Fulton voted solidly every time for Judge Hoyt. Mr. George F. Guber read a telegram from Mr. L. H. Tanner, of Cobb, naming Mr. M. G. Whitlock as his proxy. Mr. Whitlock's name was enrolled. Mr. Guber addressed the convention urging harmony and the importance of making a nomination. Mr. McCandless suggested that the best way to settle the trouble was for the Cobb county delegation to vote for a Fulton county man. Mr. Doyal made a strong appeal for Clayton and presented the claims of the county in a very strong light. He said that Clayton had not had a senator in 16 or 17 years, and he thought she was entitled to it now. The county demand it as a matter of right. Mr. John N. Dunn replied to Mr. Doyal. He said that by the democratic voting population Clayton would get one term to Fulton's eight, and that if the office was given out according to the amount of tax paid to the state, Clayton would have it one time when Fulton had had it fourteen. On the 230th ballot Mr. Whitlock voted for Judge Hoyt, giving Hoyt 7 and Spence 5. Hoyt was declared nominated, and on motion of Mr. Guber the nomination was made unanimous. The following executive committee was chosen: Fulton—H. C. Glenn, A. C. King, Cobb—Wm. J. Winn, George F. Guber, Clayton—John L. Doyal, John M. Munday. Mr. Doyal was made chairman of the committee. Judge Hoyt was invited into the room and addressed the meeting. He said that he had never sought an office here, and with marked effect. In one case, a lady of over seventy years had been sick for years, and for the past ten years has not been able to be around half the time. About six months ago she got so feeble she was helpless. Her old remedies, physicians, being of no avail, I sent to Boston forty-five miles, and got a bottle of Hop Bitters. It improved her so she was able to dress herself and walk about the house. When she had taken the second bottle she was able to take care of her own room and walk out to her neighbors, and has improved all the time since. My wife and children also have derived great benefit from their use.

W. B. HATHAWAY, AGT. U. S. EX. CO.

Banana trees of large growth adorn the yards of Selma, Ala.

The most efficacious stimulants to excite the appetite are ANGIOTURIA BITTERS, prepared by Doctor J. B. Siebert & Sons, New York, and sold everywhere. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article.

sept-8dw



ENTIRE NEW STOCK

NO OLD GOODS TO SHOW TO ANY ONE.

We have the handsomest stock of MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' CLOTHING

AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS CITY.

Our goods are arriving daily and we ask you to call and see.

The Latest and Nobbiest Styles.

JAMES A. ANDERSON & CO.,

41 WHITEHALL STREET, aug-312m top col 7p

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"What will you do?"

"The entire walls outside will be covered with the new brick color 'duresco' and panned; the iron front on the north and east side, the cornices and frames all round and tinlock tower will be repaired and painted. Some of the interior walls will probably be likewise renovated with paint and kalsomine. This will cover all the substantial repairs to the building which are necessary and authorized by the act under which the work is done. If the legislature will then provide for refurnishing the building throughout, while it will not be such a capital as the state ought to have, it will at least cease to be an eyesore and a reproach, and will answer the purpose very well until the new capitol can be built."

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sept-8dw

CARPETS. CARPETS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

JOHN RYAN

Is receiving daily the largest and most magnificent lot of Carpets ever shown in any Carpet House in the Southern States, consisting in part of

TAPESTRY, BODY BRUSSELS, WILTON

LAW OFFICE OF JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,
Rooms 5 and 6, Atlanta National Bank.
Messrs. McBRIDE & CO., Atlanta, Ga.
In reply to your question, I answer that
your "Cherry's Patent Steam Evaporator"
has been running on my plantation at
Orchard Hill, for several weeks in connection
with several others of different patents. My
Orchard Superintendent reports that it gives
satisfaction, and that it is the best Evaporator
he ever saw for general use.

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM.
Jan 16-41y top 1st col 8p

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES

FOR—
COLLEGES, ACADEMIES,
High Grammar, Primary, and
Private Schools.

HOLMAN, COFFIN & CO.
Feb 16-41y top 1st col 8p

DIAMONDS FINE JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER BRIDAL PRESENTS. LARGEST STOCK, NEWEST STYLES and Lowest Prices.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
FACTORY & SALESROOM,
34 WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, GA.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Corros, middling uplands closed in Liverpool
yesterday, at 7 1/4; in New York, at 12 1/4; in
Atlanta at 12

Daily Weather Report
OBSERVE'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, September 9, 1882. P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of
time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer. Low Point.	Thermometer. High Point.	Wind.	Force.	Direction.	Weather.
Atlanta	29.97	68	66	E.	2	Light	Cloudy.
Augusta	29.98	72	71	E.	2	Light	Cloudy.
Chickasaw	29.98	72	71	E.	2	Light	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	30.37	71	71	N.	3	Brisk	Cloudy.
Key West	29.91	81	81	E.	2	Fresh	Clear.
Mobile	29.91	81	81	E.	2	Fresh	Clear.
Montgomery	29.91	77	77	E.	2	Fresh	Clear.
New Orleans	29.79	76	76	E.	2	Fresh	Clear.
Pensacola	29.79	76	76	E.	2	Fresh	Clear.
Palm Beach	30.00	72	72	N.	3	Fresh	Clear.
Savannah	29.96	78	78	E.	2	Fresh	Clear.

Local Observations.

Time of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer. Low Point.	Thermometer. High Point.	Wind.	Force.	Direction.	Weather.
6:31 a.m.	29.97	66	66	E.	2	Light	Cloudy.
10:31 a.m.	29.97	71	71	E.	2	Light	Cloudy.
2:31 p.m.	29.97	76	76	E.	2	Light	Cloudy.
6:31 p.m.	29.97	76	76	E.	2	Light	Cloudy.
10:31 p.m.	29.96	68	68	E.	2	Light	Cloudy.

Cotton Belt Bulletin.

Observations taken at 9 p.m.—Local time.

Atlanta District	Max.	Min.	Rain.
Atlanta	76	66	10
Portsmouth	73	64	23
Toccoa	74	66	00
Gainesville	72	66	03
Dalton	72	67	00
Calhoun	70	68	00
Cartersville	70	69	10
West Point	68	71	43
Newnan	68	69	02
Griffin	61	68	34

DISTRICTS.

	Max.	Min.	Rain.
1 Wilmington	76	63	40
2 Charleston	82	76	34
3 Augusta	80	69	26
4 Savannah	80	69	26
5 Atlanta	79	68	31
6 Montgomery	79	68	31
7 Mobile	81	63	24
8 New Orleans	88	74	81
9 Galveston	88	76	09
10 Vicksburg	83	79	61
11 Little Rock	80	66	12
12 Memphis	79	64	06
13 St. Louis	80	61	00

Mean of Districts.....24.18 68.0 0.36

Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Remember that J. G. Jones is
at 7 Whitehall street, with a
tasty stock of Piece Goods,
also that he can give a good
at every time.

Sept 9-41m un weath rep

ELEGANT ESTABLISHMENT

One of the most attractive and elegant establish-
ments in Atlanta is the handsome jewelry store of
A. F. Pickert, No. 3 Whitehall street. His superb
and carefully arranged stock displays the admiration
of all who see it, and a visit to the establishment is
always pleasant and interesting, for aside from the
attractions of a new and stylish stock of jewelry
he has just received a large stock of the celebrated
Morden Britannia company's silverware, some elegant
designs in the sets, water sets, and silver dishes
with porcelain lining, something handsome, and
many other goods too numerous to mention.
These goods are the best in the world. Go to No. 3
Whitehall street and see them.

A. F. PICKERT,
JEWELER.

P. R. A full line of the finest imported Spectacles
and Eye-Glasses can also be found at my place,
which I guarantee to give satisfaction for five years.
May 23-41y lat col 8p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
31 Whitehall Street.

We are prepared to do all the most difficult
WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING
IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.
Feb 16-41y top 1st col 8p

Beet tea, as ordinarily made, is a worthless nour-
ishment, it is simply the flavor of meat. Scott &
Bowie's SOLUBLE BEEF is the substance dissolved
in addition to the flavor, and is a splendid food for
the sick. For sale by druggists and grocers.
June 29-41w top 1st col 8p

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

Low Prices & Prompt Attention

PHILLIPS & CREW

6-8-10 Marietta Street.

July 16-41y top 1st col 8p

PERSONAL.

Mr and Mrs Nelson are at the Kimball.

Colonel D S Johnston is at the Kimball.

Mr J G Mays, of Augusta, is at the Kimball.

Captain H Booth is stopping at the Kimball.

F C Nolan, of McDonough, is at the Markham.

S C Dunlap, of Gainesville, Ga, is at the Markham.

R W Taylor, of Elberton, is at the Markham for a few days.

Dr N B Atkinson, of Madison, Ga, is stopping at the Markham.

Rev F M Haygood's residence is now 240 West Peachtree street.

John Neely and wife, of Americus, Ga, have rooms at the Markham.

Mr Alcock Atkins, of Montgomery, and Miss Queenie Bankston, of Opelika, were married Wednesday. They passed through Atlanta yesterday day on their way to North Carolina.

Right Rev W H Gross, bishop of Savannah, is in the city. He will administer the sacrament of confirmation and preach at the church of the Immaculate conception on Sunday evening next at eight o'clock.

Canned Goods New Packing.

Messrs. Davis & Benton, Merchandise Brokers, 66 Decatur street, offers the following bargains in Standard Canned Goods, new packing of 1882:

	per case.
100 cases 2 lb. Tomatoes at.....	2.95
100 " 3 " Sugar Corn at.....	2.90
100 " 2 " Macaroni/Pasta at.....	2.40
100 " 2 " Peaches at.....	3.20
100 " 3 " Peaches at.....	4.00

Sept 9-41y top 1st col 8p

OFFICE OF WHEELER & WILSON MFG CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Address all business letters to:

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg Co.

One more happy recipient of an unexpected present is to be given testimony of an appreciation of the liberality of the great and very popular Sewing Machine Company, the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. The following letter will explain itself, and no doubt every lady in the city will be glad to see it. The following letter will explain itself, and no doubt every lady in the city will be glad to see it. The following letter will explain itself, and no doubt every lady in the city will be glad to see it.

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OFFICE OF WHEELER & WILSON MFG CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Address all business letters to:

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg Co.

One more happy recipient of an unexpected present is to be given testimony of an appreciation of the liberality of the great and very popular Sewing Machine Company, the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. The following letter will explain itself, and no doubt every lady in the city will be glad to see it. The following letter will explain itself, and no doubt every lady in the city will be glad to see it. The following letter will explain itself, and no doubt every lady in the city will be glad to see it.

Right Rev W H Gross, bishop of Savannah, is in the city. He will administer the sacrament of confirmation and preach at the church of the Immaculate conception on Sunday evening next at eight o'clock.

Canned Goods New Packing.

Messrs. Davis & Benton, Merchandise Brokers, 66 Decatur street, offers the following bargains in Standard Canned Goods, new packing of 1882:

	per case.
100 cases 2 lb. Tomatoes at.....	2.95
100 " 3 " Sugar Corn at.....	2.90
100 " 2 " Macaroni/Pasta at.....	2.40
100 " 2 " Peaches at.....	3.20
100 " 3 " Peaches at.....	4.00

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Address all business letters to:

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NEW CARPETS SHOES NEW DRESS GOODS JOHN KEELY NEW SHOES.

NOW BEING OPENED,
AND OUR FALL STOCK WILL BE IN ENTIRE IN A FEW DAYS.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

W.H. BROTHERTON'S
Dress Goods Department is very attractive.

All-wool Black Bunting 15c.
Half-wool Black Bunting 10c.
Black and White, Brown and Black, Black and Blue and Black Striped Silks 50c.

Plain Black Silk 50c.
Colored Silks, in all shades, 50 cents.

Black all-wool Cashmere 40c.
Black Satin 50, Colored Satins in delicate shades \$1.00, and all other goods in this department correspondingly low.

If you wish an elegant Moquette or Axminster Carpet, cheaper than ever offered at before in any market, call on Lathrop & White, 46, 48 and 50 Marietta street.

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THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

At the expiration of Alderman Beermann's term of office, the south side of the railroad will have no immediate representative in the aldermanic board, as there are two of the ones holding over from the north side. Justice demands that Alderman Beermann's successor should be from the south side of Atlanta and they present the name of that old, tried public spirited citizen, Major John H. McCaslin, as a suitable man to fill the place and one that will be supported by the whole people of Atlanta.

Sept 9-41y top 1st col 8p

D. H. DOUGHERTY

Will have this Fall and Win-

ter the biggest trade ever done

in the Retail Dry Goods busi-

ness in Atlanta, and to prepare

himself for the rush he has pur-

chased an enormous stock of

beautiful goods FOR CASH,

and will sell them cheap. Al-

ready many of his elegant goods

are in, and excite the admiration

of the ladies who have seen

them. The richest Velvets,

softest Plushes, and most ele-

gant Black and Colored Silks

are displayed in great profusion

and are wondrously beautiful.

Fine Dress Goods and Ele-

gant Trimmings are specialties.

No store in Atlanta can show

as handsome goods or more of

them than

DOUGHERTY'S

No catch-penny tricks or

bankrupt stock, but honest deal-

ing and good goods, at ex-

treemly low prices will be his

platform during this campaign,

and the opposition can't touch

him. His

SHOE STOCK

is complete and is second to

none in Georgia. His Ladies'